

ROOSEVELT ASKS CONGRESS FOR \$1,250,000,000 MORE FOR ORDINARY BUDGET

NO DATE SET FOR BALANCE; AMOUNT FOR EMERGENCY NEEDS DEFERRED

Message Calls for \$6,400,000,000 for Fiscal Year 1937 — Predicts Gross Public Debt of \$31,351,000,000.

ESTIMATES INTEREST
AT \$805,000,000

CCC, Major Public Works, and AAA Added as Permanent Parts of Regular Costs — Says Figures Prove Policy Is Succeeding.

By RAYMOND P. BRANDT,
A Staff Correspondent of the
Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Deferring recommendations for additional work relief funds, President Roosevelt today asked Congress in his annual budget message to appropriate \$6,400,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1936, and ending June 30, 1937. He announced that in about two months he would inform Congress in a special message how much would be needed during the next fiscal year for unemployment relief.

The \$6,400,000,000 recommended is \$1,250,000,000 more than the estimated requirements for the current fiscal year exclusive of the four billion dollar work relief funds appropriated last session.

The message explained that the increase of \$1,250,000,000 in the "regular" governmental budgets as distinct from the "recovery and relief" expenditures had resulted from including in the "regular" items some of the spending heretofore grouped under emergency costs, and in the increased appropriations for national defense.

Explanation of Increase. "This increase," the message said, "is due to (1) additional appropriations amounting to approximately \$610,000,000, including supplemental to be submitted later, required to finance new legislation enacted at the last session of Congress; (2) an appropriation of \$246,000,000 to continue the operations of the Civilian Conservation Corps from March 31, 1936, to March 31, 1937; (3) an increase in specific appropriations of \$187,000,000 on account of general public works; and (4) increases in the general departmental requirements aggregating approximately \$211,000,000, due largely to the increases in the Army, Navy and Department of Agriculture."

There was no prediction in the message as to when the Federal budget would be balanced. The President said that, if the Administration's policies were continued, "steadily decreasing deficits will turn in time into steadily increasing surpluses."

Again revising his estimates of the deficit for the current fiscal year, the President forecast a gross national debt on June 30, 1936, of \$30,933,000,000, based on a gross deficit for this year of \$3,234,000,000. He also predicted a gross public debt of \$31,351,000,000 for June 30, 1937, based on a gross deficit for the next fiscal year of \$1,098,000,000, but these latter figures did not include the additional relief funds he may ask for in about two months. He estimated the annual interest charge on the 1937 public debt at \$805,000,000, as compared with the \$742,000,000 estimated for the current year.

Relief for Next Year. At his two-hour conference with newspaper men Saturday, the President declined to give even a rough estimate of what additional funds would be needed for relief in the fiscal year 1936-1937. He was asked about it both by direct and round-

HEIRESS, 22, SUES MOTHER; SAYS SHE WAS STERILIZED

Sued By Her Daughter



MRS. MARYON HEWITT McCARTER

Miss Ann C. Hewitt Alleges Parent Ordered Operation to Retain \$10,000,000 Trust.

GIRL THOUGHT IT
WAS APPENDECTOMY

Two Doctors in Statements Say That Patient Was Feeble-Minded — Her Nurses Deny This.

By the Associated Press.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Ann Cooper Hewitt, 22 years old, heiress to millions, filed a \$500,000 damage suit today charging her mother, Mrs. Maryon Hewitt McCarter, had her sterilized so Mrs. McCarter never would lose the benefit of a \$10,000,000 trust fund.

The girl, asserting she innocently believed she was undergoing an appendectomy, said the operation was performed by Dr. Tilton E. Tillman and Dr. Samuel G. Boyd of San Francisco.

Both physicians issued statements saying they performed the sterilization on the mother's orders after they had examined Miss Hewitt and "found her feeble-minded, with the mentality of a child of 11 years."

The suit, however, described the operation as taking place Aug. 18, 1934, only a month before Miss Hewitt would have been 21 years old and free to marry.

The girl's father, Peter Cooper Hewitt, who died in 1921, set up the trust fund, which provided his widow was to receive two-thirds of the income and his daughter one-third, the portions to be reversed if his widow remarried.

What Daughter Alleges. The complaint, filed in Superior Court, alleged Mrs. McCarter has squandered hundreds of thousands of dollars of her daughter's money at such gambling resorts as the Villa D'Este, Italy; Deauville, France; Monte Carlo, Monaco, and Agia Caliente, Mexico.

It also charged Miss Hewitt was held a virtual prisoner in her mother's luxurious penthouse apartment here, forbidden to eat with the rest of the household and sometimes struck by her mother.

Three suit filed here named Mrs. McCarter, Mrs. Tillman and Boyd declared, contradicted the description of the girl as subnormal mentally, but said she was backward from the standpoint of educational attainment.

Motherhood Provision. If the girl married and had a child, Hewitt provided, her child was to receive the trust fund's income upon her death, but that if she died without motherhood, Mrs. McCarter would receive the girl's share.

Russell P. Tyler, attorney for Miss Hewitt, also announced a suit would be filed in the New Jersey Prerogative Court, demanding an accounting of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

EDEN BECOMES LEADER OF NAVAL CONFERENCE

French and Italian Spokesmen Outline Compromise Settlement of Limitation Problem.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Jan. 6.—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, automatically succeeded Sir Samuel Hoare as president of the London Naval Conference in a brief session today at which French and Italian spokesmen outlined plans for a compromise settlement of the limitation problem.

Resuming their sessions where they left off at the start of the Christmas holidays, the delegates faced a critical turn toward the security of limitation or the danger of a shipbuilding race.

The French explained and proposed introduction of a limitation plan generally following the lines of the British building program, but with announcement of projected shipbuilding over a shorter period.

The Italians also gave notice they will suggest a building program and limitation plan generally similar to the British and French proposals.

An official communique at the conclusion of the session said three plans—British, French and Italian—now are being prepared in greater detail.

FAIR TONIGHT AND TOMORROW WITH MODERATE COLD WAVE

THE TEMPERATURES.
1 a. m. — 34 9 a. m. — 35
3 a. m. — 34 10 a. m. — 36
5 a. m. — 34 11 a. m. — 36
7 a. m. — 34 12 Noon — 37
9 a. m. — 34 1 p. m. — 37
11 a. m. — 34 2 p. m. — 37
1 p. m. — 34 3 p. m. — 37
3 p. m. — 35 4 p. m. — 37
5 p. m. — 35 6 p. m. — 37
7 p. m. — 35 7 p. m. — 37
8 p. m. — 35 9 p. m. — 37
10 p. m. — 35 11 p. m. — 37
11 p. m. — 35 12 m. — 37
Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair tonight and tomorrow; moderate cold wave; lowest temperature tonight about 14.

Missouri: Partly cloudy tonight; tomorrow fair; much colder tonight and tomorrow; severe cold wave in north-west portion and moderate cold wave in east and south portions by morning.

Illinois: Cloudy, snow in east and north portions tonight; tomorrow fair; moderate cold wave tonight and tomorrow.

3 Killed, 4 Injured on Liner. SWANSEA, South Wales, Jan. 6.—Word was received here today that three men had been killed and four injured in an accident during last night aboard the Blue Funnel liner Ulysses, en route to the Far East from Liverpool. The steamer left Liverpool yesterday. The cause of the accident was not known. The dead and injured were members of the crew.

STOCKS AND COMMODITIES FALL BACK AFTER SPURT

Widespread Selling Follows Brief Buying Flurry on News of Court Decision.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Widespread selling in the nation's securities and commodities exchanges today followed on the heels of a brief buying flurry in response to the Supreme Court's invalidation of AAA.

Stocks, principally those of companies which had to pay processing taxes, together with wheat and cotton futures, surged upward for a few minutes, only to fall back later.

After pushing up as much as 2 cents a bushel, wheat at Chicago closed unchanged to one cent below Saturday's final quotations.

Cotton at New York rose \$1 to \$15.50 a bale, only to slip back some 15 cents to \$14.35 when the market closed.

Raw sugar futures at New York dipped 1-5 of a cent a pound. On the other hand, hogs advanced in the Chicago livestock markets.

HOG PRICES UP AFTER DECISION

Advance of 20 Cents in Hour at Chicago.

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—An immediate sharp rise in hog prices today followed announcement of the Supreme Court's decision invalidating the AAA, a provision of which was a \$2.25 per hundredweight processing tax on pork.

The big Chicago hog market, weak and 25 cents lower early in the day, was spurred into great activity shortly before noon when the court's decision became known.

The early top for choice hogs had been \$9.55 but the 25 cents loss was more than recovered in the active buying that closed the market. The late top was quoted at \$9.75, an advance of 20 cents in an hour.

NO DECISION YET ON TVA

Supreme Court Also Fails to Rule on Bankhead Cotton Act.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Supreme Court adjourned today until next Monday without announcing decisions on the Tennessee Valley Act and the Bankhead Cotton Control Act.

The rulings may come a week hence or later. The majority opinion in the AAA case today contained these words: "The Bankhead Cotton Act used the taxing power in a more directly minatory fashion to compel submission."

CHRISTIAN GENERAL RETURNS

Feng Yu-shiang Takes Vice-Ministry at Nanking.

NANKING, China, Jan. 6.—Feng Yu-shiang, China's so-called Christian General, emerged from retirement today to accept the Vice-Ministry of the Military Affairs Commission, a post second only to the Dictator Chiang Kai-shek.

The move was viewed as a Government effort to check any North China "sell out" to Japan, because Sung Cheh-yuan and Han Fu-chu, Northern overlords, are followers of Feng.

Gold Bars Worth \$20,000 Stolen.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 6.—The theft of five gold bars valued at more than \$20,000, was reported to police by the American Smelting & Refining Co. yesterday. The bars were in the gold room of the plant.

The theft occurred late Saturday.

AAA KNOCKED OUT BY SUPREME COURT; ABUSE OF TAX POWER

PRESIDENT GOES INTO CONFERENCE; G. O. P. JUBILANT

Roosevelt Meets With Cummings, Wallace, Chester Davis, AAA Head, and Two Others.

'ALL NEW DEAL ACTS ILLEGAL'—TREADWAY

Other Republican Leaders Comment — After Decision Budget Message Is Almost Ignored.

BENEFIT PAYMENTS SUSPENDED BY AAA AFTER COURT DECISION

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The flow of AAA money to farmers in benefit payments was halted today on announcement of the Supreme Court's invalidation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933.

The AAA Comptroller-General was instructed to cease signing benefit checks and to withhold from the mails any which might have been signed earlier in the day.

Officials declined to comment on the suspension of payments.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A conference at the White House followed the Supreme Court's decision today knocking out the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Summoned by President Roosevelt were Attorney-General Cummings, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Chester Davis, administrator of the AAA, Chairman Jones of the House Agriculture Committee and Senator Bankhead of Alabama, author of the Bankhead Cotton Control Act.

Supreme Court ruling. Silent at the blow, Roosevelt made it known that he would have other conferences during the next three or four days before any announcement made by him.

Stephen T. Early, a secretary to the President, issued the following statement: "The President at 2:30 will go in conference with Attorney-General Cummings and the Secretary of Agriculture to begin a preliminary study of the Supreme Court's decision and the dissenting opinion handed down today in the AAA case."

"I desire to emphasize that it will be a preliminary study because of the general belief that before a final analysis is possible—there being two opinions, majority and minority, and many other legal aspects to be considered—there will be three or four subsequent conferences possibly within the next three or four days."

While the White House Conference was in progress, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said at his press conference that an interdepartmental committee had been reviewing the processing tax situation for weeks. On this committee, Morgenthau was represented by George C. Haas, economic adviser. No details were given.

Reaction in Congress: G. O. P. Leaders Assail Administration. Republican leaders were jubilant over the Supreme Court decision declaring the AAA unconstitutional.

Commenting on the first news of the decision, which spread rapidly through Senate and House, they did not attempt to conceal their rejoicing at this newest blow to the New Deal. They felt that the sweeping decision of Justice Roberts presents the Democrats with a political dilemma which it will not be easy to solve.

"The whole New Deal line is unconstitutional and this is merely another proof of it," Representative Treadway (Rep.), Massachusetts, said. "The Guffey Coal Act, the National Labor Relations Board, they

Essence of Court's Ruling; Meaning of 'Welfare Clause'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

OF the Government's theory that the Agricultural Administration Act was justified and authorized by the "General Welfare" clause of the Constitution, Justice Roberts said: "The clause does no more than provide for taxes for general welfare. We agree Congress has the power to collect money for the general welfare. If Congress may tax for general welfare it may appropriate. Otherwise the law would be nugatory."

"It does not follow that the power is unlimited. There is a limit to the power. It must be exercised for the nation—not local—welfare."

He said further, in the majority opinion, that Congress' power to levy taxes was limited to the purposes expressly stated in the Constitution.

"The 'welfare clause'—Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 1—reads as follows: 'The Congress shall have power: 'To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.'"

Other excerpts from the opinion follow: "If the act before us is a proper exercise of the Federal taxing power, evidently the regulation of all industry throughout the United States may be accomplished by similar exercises of the same power."

"Congress has no power to enforce its commands on the farmer to the ends sought by the Agricultural Adjustment Act. 'It must follow that it may not indirectly accomplish those ends by taxing and spending to purchase compliance.'"

"The Constitution and the entire plan of our Government negative any such use of the power to tax and to spend as the act undertakes to authorize."

"The act . . . is a statutory plan to regulate and control agricultural production, a matter beyond the powers delegated to the Federal Government."

"The regulation is not in fact voluntary. . . . But if the plan were one for purely voluntary co-operation it would stand no better so far as Federal power is concerned. At best it is a scheme for purchasing with Federal funds submission to Federal regulation of a subject reserved to the states."

"Until recently no suggestion of the existence of any such power in the Federal Government has been advanced."

"The expressions of the framers of the Constitution, the decisions of this Court interpreting that instrument and the writings of great commentators will be searched in vain for any suggestion that there exists in the (welfare) clause under discussion or elsewhere in the Constitution such power."

"From the accepted doctrine that the United States is a Government of delegated powers, it follows that those not expressly granted, or reasonably to be implied from such as are conferred, are reserved to the states or to the people. To forestall any suggestion to the contrary, the tenth amendment was adopted. The same proposition, otherwise stated, is that powers not granted are prohibited. None to regulate agricultural production is given, and therefore legislation by Congress for that purpose is forbidden."

"It is an established principle that the attainment of a prohibited end may not be accomplished under the pretext of the exertion of powers which are granted."

FARM BUREAU HEAD SAYS AAA RULING 'MEANS A FIGHT'

Says Federation Will Seek Amendment if Valid Substitute Can't Be Passed.

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The Supreme Court's AAA decision brought a statement today from Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, that "this means a fight."

The head of the organization, which claims a membership of 500,000 farm families, called the decision "a stunning blow," and declared: "Those who believe the American farmer will stand idly by and watch his program for economic justice fall without a fight are badly mistaken. The fight is on, and this time it will be with the gloves off."

O'Neal said his organization will expect Congress to provide a substitute measure to meet the constitutional requirements, but added that if the Constitution made it impossible to write farm legislation "providing for economic security," then "the Constitution can be amended." The federation called the AAA "our plan" at the last national convention here.

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

NOT COVERED BY 'WELFARE CLAUSE' OF CONSTITUTION

Authority of Congress Strictly Limited—Federal Taxes May Be Levied for Stated Purposes, but Only for National, Not Local Welfare.

JUSTICE ROBERTS GIVES 6-3 DECISION

Government's Theory, If Upheld, Would Allow Federal Regulation of Business in Most Meticulous Detail — Justices Stone, Brandeis, Cardozo Dissent.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In a sweeping decision, the Supreme Court today ruled that the entire Agricultural Adjustment Act was unconstitutional.

In an opinion read by Justice Roberts, the original AAA was declared to be "an invasion of states' rights" and "beyond Federal power under the 'general welfare' clause of the Constitution."

The amendments by which the Administration had sought to cure legal defects in the original act were also declared to be invalid.

If the AAA were valid, he said, it would be possible for Congress "to regulate industry in its most meticulous forms."

The decision was by a 6 to 3 vote, Justices Stone, Brandeis and Cardozo dissenting.

As soon as Justice Roberts finished, Justice Stone read the dissenting opinion.

Powers of the Government. The majority of the court said the United States was a government of delegated powers.

"The same proposition, otherwise stated, is that powers not granted are prohibited," it added.

"None to regulate agricultural production is given, and therefore legislation by Congress for that purpose is forbidden."

"It is an established principle that the attainment of a prohibited end may not be accomplished under the pretext of the exertion of powers which are granted."

"The power of taxation, which is expressly granted, may, of course, be adopted as a means to carry into operation another power also expressly granted."

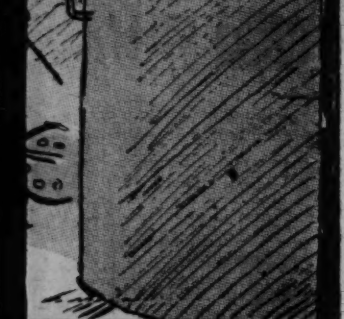
Regulation Not Voluntary. The Court then raised the question whether, if taxing power could not be used to enforce a regulation of matters of State concern, it could be used to raise money to "purchase a compliance which the Congress is powerless to command."

"The regulation is not in fact voluntary," the opinion said. "The farmer, of course, may refuse to comply, but the price of such refusal is the loss of benefits."

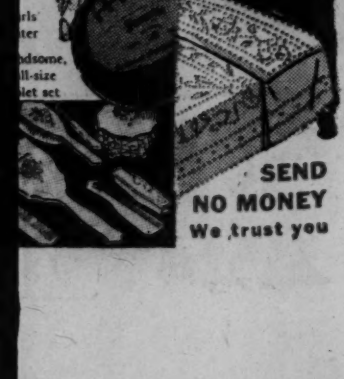
"The amount offered is intended to be sufficient to exert pressure on him to agree to the proposed regulations."

"The power to confer or withhold unlimited benefits is the power to coerce or destroy. . . . 'But if the plan were one for purely voluntary co-operation it would stand no better so far as Federal power is concerned.'"

"At best it is a scheme for purchasing with Federal funds submission to Federal regulation of a subject reserved to the states. . . . 'The Congress can not invade



WHAT CHILD



SEND NO MONEY
We trust you

ITALIANS REPORT THEY DESTROYED ETHIOPIAN CAMP

Say Enemy Suffered 150 Casualties in Sharp Skirmish Near Dolo on the Southern Front.

TANKS SUPPORT TROOPS IN FIGHT

Patrol Operations in Northern Sectors — Intensive Air Bombing Activity at Various Points.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Jan. 6.—A sharp skirmish on the southern front, in which the Ethiopians suffered more than 150 casualties and lost an encampment on the Gannale Dorya River, about 25 miles north of Dolo, was reported today in the official Italian war communiqué.

The communiqué follows: "Hostile groups have been repelled in small patrol encounters in Tembien (on the northern front) and near the confluence of the Gabat and Gheva Rivers. On our side two Italians and two natives were killed, and one Italian officer, one Italian soldier and two natives wounded.

"On the Somali front our detachments of Dubats occupied in the last few days Amino in the Gannale Dorya region of Malcolto. "News was received of an Ethiopian concentration in the Aeri locality on the right of the Gannale Dorya. Jan. 1 and Jan. 2, our Dubats, supported by Italian aircraft, attacked the Ethiopian camp, driving off the enemy after a sharp fight and destroying the encampment.

"The adversary left on the ground over 150 dead and wounded. On our side, one Italian soldier and four natives were killed and 15 natives wounded.

"Aviation has been most active along this front."

The latest official casualty list says 380 members of Italian forces in East Africa were killed and 14 were missing in battles between the start of hostilities, early in October, and Dec. 31.

Daghab Bur Reported Destroyed in Bombing by Italians.

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 6.—The Italian armies have started the most intensive air bombing activity of their African campaign, Ethiopian authorities said today, in an attempt to halt advances by native forces on all fronts.

Aerial squadrons, dropping bombs and using machine gun fire, were reported officially to have destroyed Daghab Bur, an Egyptian Red Cross unit on the southern front, where three columns under Ras Desta Demtu, son-in-law of Emperor Haile Selassie, were moving slowly against the army of Gen. Rodolfo Graziani.

On the northern front, where a force under War Minister Ras Mulugheta and four other commanders has been waging a campaign, official communiqués said renewed Italian air raids were directed against important cities and troop concentration centers.

The latest Government advices told of at least two aerial attacks on the northern front, following the Dolo bombardment a week ago today, in which a Swedish Red Cross unit was destroyed. Officials were unable to give the exact number of casualties.

Communiqués About Bombings.

One communiqué, describing the bombing Saturday of Daghab Bur, behind the southern front, about 125 miles southeast of Harar, said: "The whole town and also the Ethiopian Red Cross were destroyed. The number of victims is unknown."

The same communiqué, reporting a second aerial assault on the same day on the southern front, said:

"Other Italian planes bombed the Kopen region of the south front at 3 p. m. Saturday, without taking any victims."

This second bombing had given rise to reports that Harar itself, second city of Ethiopia and capital of Harar Province, was being bombed.

British war office maps place a Khora, about 100 miles west of Harar, on the railroad between Addis Ababa and Djibouti, French Somaliland.

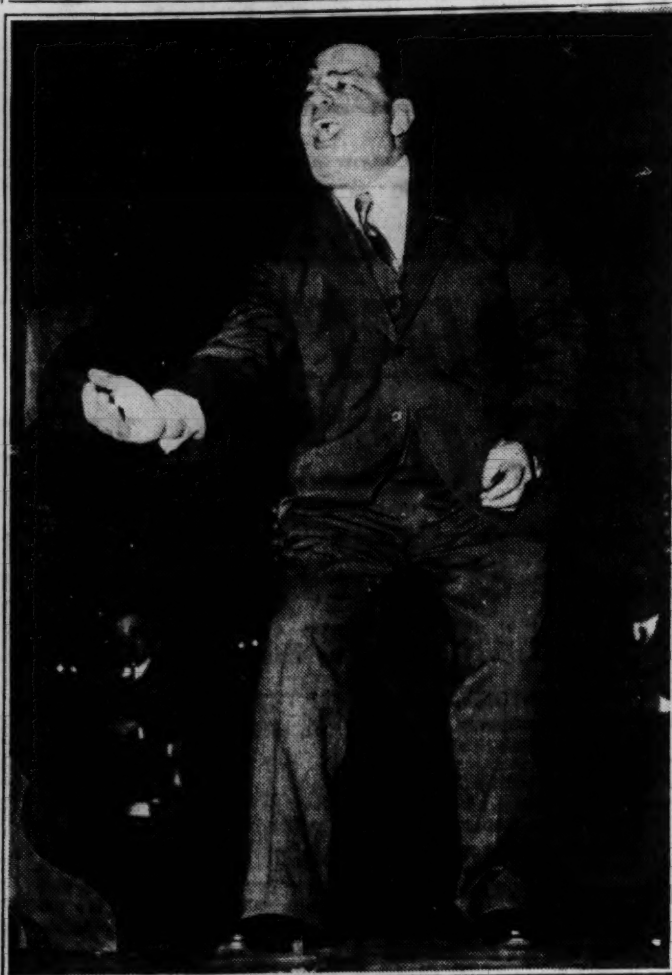
Of the three newly-reported air raids on the northern front, official advices said one extended as far south as Debra Tabor, another important Ethiopian city less than 50 miles east of Lake Tana, headquarters of the Blue Nile and British power interest center.

"Jan. 2, three planes dropped many bombs on Debra and Debra Tabor, without taking any victims," a communiqué said. "Dec. 26, the region about Amba Alaji was bombed. Four were killed and many wounded."

Amba Alaji, 15 miles south of the main Italian lines at Makale, has been a principal concentration point for the Northern Ethiopian forces and a major objective for Italy's northern army.

Another communiqué reported: "Saturday six planes bombed the

NEW YORK MAYOR IN ACTION



FIIORELLO H. LaGUARDIA
SPEAKING at the formal inauguration of the \$12,500,000 Ten Eyck Houses development, a PWA project in Brooklyn. Administrator Ickes also participated in the ceremonies.

small town of Amba Bircouta, Wolkat Province. The damage was slight and there were no victims."

Suggestion for Camouflage.

A suggestion that Red Cross tents and ambulances be camouflaged, so that they may operate safely in Ethiopia, was made today by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen in a telegram to the International Red Cross organization at Geneva.

Dr. Nansen, commander of the Swedish Red Cross unit on the southern front, was wounded in the Italian bombardment near Dolo, in which his unit was destroyed, a Swedish Red Cross worker wounded fatally and 28 Ethiopians killed.

Leslie Brown, secretary of the International Red Cross, also telegraphed the organization, asking for an "urgent demarche to Rome against future massacres."

Dispatches from Addis Ababa Saturday said that Dr. T. A. Lambe, American head of the Ethiopian Red Cross, had announced a message reporting the bombing of an American field hospital at Daghab Bur. Sunday's communiqué mentioned only the Egyptian hospital unit, however, and a Havas (French news agency) dispatch from the Ethiopian capital said the Red Cross hospital was bombed was Egyptian, not American.

Battle Near Aeri Fought for Two Days in Dense Jungle.

(Copyright, 1936, by the Associated Press.) DOLO, Ethiopia, Jan. 6.—Italian armies, thrusting forward to determine the strength of their enemy, encountered Ethiopian raiders in a dense jungle 35 miles north of Dolo and fought a two-day battle, with 150 Ethiopians reported dead and one white Italian soldier killed. The battle was fought near Aeri in the valley of the Gannale Dorya River.

Fighting was hand-to-hand until Italian reinforcements rushed up with armored cars and machine-gun squads, routing the Ethiopians.

Ethiopian sharpshooters harassed Italian tanks which had been unable to move in the dense jungle, but the Fascist reinforcements, in a counter attack, rescued the stalled tank.

The battle, military observers said, was important because the Italians on the Somali and front had recently been on the defensive.

"We are now prepared to drive forward," said an Italian officer.

The battle showed that the center column of Ethiopians in the south advanced the strongest and in the most advanced position. The right column of the Ethiopian army, which is moving along the Gestro River, also has been in contact with the Italians.

Ras Desta Demtu, son-in-law of Emperor Haile Selassie, leads the Ethiopian Southern army.

PENNSYLVANIA WORKS ACT IS HELD INVALID IN PART

Methods of Operation Unconstitutional Says State Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 6.—The Pennsylvania Supreme Court in a 4 to 3 decision declared today that the methods of operation proposed under the State Authority Act are unconstitutional.

The majority opinion held that the execution of leases for proposed public works projects would pose constitutional limitations on indebtedness.

The act would enable the commonwealth to sponsor public works projects.

Dean of Black Eye Painters Dies.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6.—Julius A. Rida, 81 years old, dean of New Haven sign painters and an expert at making "black eyes" disappear with deft touches of a paint brush, died last night. Rida established a sign shop here when he was 19 years old. His place became a favorite with young bloods of by-gone days with more spirit than pugilistic skill. For \$5, Rida would delicately color damaged eyes and restore them to their normal appearance. The job took 20 minutes.

DRASTIC WAR LOAN CURB IN NYE-CLARK NEUTRALITY BILL

Bars Increase or Extension of Private Credits to Bel-ligerents After Hostilities Begin.

By PAUL Y. ANDERSON,
A Staff Correspondent of the
Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Nye-Clark bill, designed to keep this country out of foreign wars by withholding American money, materials and credit from warring nations, and by keeping American citizens, American ships and the American flag out of trouble zones, was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Clark (Dem.), Missouri, and in the House by Representative Maury Maverick (Dem.), Texas. Its terms are more rigid than those of the administration neutrality bill offered in both houses last week.

The new measure is an outgrowth of the investigation conducted by the Senate Munitions Committee, of which Senator Nye (Rep.), New York, is chairman, and Clark, a member. During that inquiry, still in progress, much light has been thrown on the methods employed by armament manufacturers to promote sales throughout the world.

As part of their program to arouse public sentiment in behalf of their bill, Nye, Clark and other members of the Munitions Committee, will begin questioning J. P. Morgan and his banking partners tomorrow on the financing operations of that firm during the World War. It was the American financial agent of the Allies. Nye and Clark expect the evidence to show that American loans and credits to the Allies helped draw this country into the war.

Provisions of Nye-Clark Bill.

Under the Nye-Clark bill, an embargo on the export of all arms and ammunition to belligerents would apply automatically on the outbreak of hostilities, and, in the case of wars now in progress, would be applied immediately when the bill becomes a law. It would apply equally to all belligerents.

Exports of any materials essential to the conduct of war would be restricted to the average exported during the preceding five years, if the President found that an increase in exports was necessary to the neutrality of the United States. Obligation to deliver even the restricted amount would be expressly denied. American ships would be forbidden to carry contraband materials either to belligerents or to neutral ports from which they might be trans-shipped to them.

As part of the proposed "cash and carry" policy, all exports to belligerent countries would be made solely at the risk of the foreign purchasers. Passenger travel to belligerent ports, or on belligerent vessels, or through war zones, would be forbidden to American citizens, with a few definite exceptions.

Most important of all, perhaps, are the provisions prohibiting any increase in private loans to belligerent nations or their citizens after the outbreak of hostilities, or any extension to them, either in amount or time, of commercial credits. In their demand for these prohibitions, Nye and Clark expect to be fortified by disclosures before the Munitions Committee.

"There is no intent in this bill," the authors said, "to moralize in the rest of the world on its conduct. It is simply and plainly a measure to prevent interests and circumstances from becoming strong enough to pull us into another foreign war."

The administration's plan to force immediate action on its own bill was abandoned today, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will not take it up before Wednesday.

Members of the Munitions Committee hope by the time a vote is reached that sentiment in Congress will favor inclusion of the more drastic terms of the Nye-Clark measure. It has the support of the three remaining members of the committee—Senators Vandenberg (Rep.), Michigan; Bone (Dem.), Washington, and Pope (Dem.), Idaho.

Frank Vanderlip Called in World War Loan Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Frank Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank, was summoned by the Senate Munitions Committee today to join J. P. Morgan and Thomas W. Lamont for questioning tomorrow on the part loans to the Allies had in bringing the United States into the war.

Stephen Raushenbush, chief investigator for the committee, said the three would be questioned together at the reopening of an investigation that has previously covered munitions manufacturers and shipbuilders.

The committee intends for the inquiry to include Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, Loeb & Co., and Bonbright Co., all participants in the Allied financing program that proceeded American entry in 1917.

How Culbertson
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NAZIS TO DRAFT CHILDREN AT 10 TO SERVE STATE

Youth Organization to Prepare Them for Labor and Military Service.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Adolf Hitler is preparing during 1936 to draft all of Germany's boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 into a "State youth" organization to serve National Socialism.

About 12,000,000 youths, it was said today, will be affected. It is planned to make the membership compulsory, as are the labor service and the Reich's military training.

Baldur von Schirach, Hitler youth leader, mentioned the uncompleted scheme "to serve the German people" in his New Year's message: "Hitler to Youth." He said he had been charged with the "entire education of Germany's youth outside the school rooms."

Hitler's aim, as he expressed it at the recent Nurnberg convention of the Nazi party, is to take the Reich's future citizens early, train them in a "youth" organization, through labor service and military training; then into military reserve organizations with simultaneous membership in either the brown-shirted storm troops or the Schutz Staffeln, Hitler's black-shirted guard group.

This effort to control the Reich's youth has been one cause of the Nazi-church conflict.

The Reichstuehrer has ordered, Von Schirach said, that "without exception every boy and girl must follow the example of Hitler youth by beginning to serve the state early, and thereby Germany's future."

All children between the ages of 10 and 14 will be in the "youth folk" group (those younger than members of the Hitler youth organization) by the end of 1936, he asserted.

"The best of these will be chosen for the Hitler youth," Von Schirach added.

PRESIDENT GOES
INTO CONFERENCE;
G. O. P. JUBILANT

Continued From Page One.

will all be swept out. I have felt so from the beginning."

Representative Rich (Rep.), Pennsylvania, one of the bitterest administration critics, who threatened to block President Roosevelt's plan to legislate executive in a night session, spoke sharply of the President.

"When President Roosevelt took his high office, he took an oath to support the Constitution," Rich said. "He has betrayed that oath. We have had ample demonstration of that."

Little Attention to Budget.

Today's decision sweeps the entire method of crop restriction by subsidy and the whole administrative setup of AAA to the ground. In House and Senate, the legislative clerk continued to read the President's budget message but the few members who were on the floor paid scant attention to it.

Major adjustments in the budget will be necessary, to be determined as the extent of the high court's decision is revealed.

"The blame is upon the administration," Representative Treadway said, "for compelling the Congress to pass this legislation. It is a lamentable thing that, with our division of governmental functions between executive and legislative, the people should have to fall back upon the judicial for the ultimate preservation of their rights."

Senator Norris of Nebraska, Republican Progressive, who supported President Roosevelt, said that if the AAA "is beyond repair, it will be a terrible thing. He added: 'A constitutional amendment may be the only remedy, and with the opposition of political leaders that would be almost impossible to get.'"

Representative Warren (Dem.), North Carolina said the decision was "a sickening and deadly blow."

Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee: "I'm hoping some constitutional method can be found whereby relief the farmers have received under the legislation can be continued."

vestigation that has previously covered munitions manufacturers and shipbuilders.

The committee intends for the inquiry to include Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, Loeb & Co., and Bonbright Co., all participants in the Allied financing program that proceeded American entry in 1917.

Supreme Court Knocks Out the Entire AAA

Continued From Page One.

State jurisdiction to compel individual action; no more can it purchase such action...

"The United States can make the contract only if the Federal power to tax and to appropriate reaches the subject matter of the contract."

"Congress has no power to enforce its commands on the farmer to the ends sought by the Agricultural Adjustment Act."

"It must follow that it may not indirectly accomplish these ends by taxing and spending to purchase compliance."

"The constitution and the entire plan of our Government negatives any such use of the power to tax and to spend as the act undertakes to authorize."

"It does not help to declare that local conditions throughout the nation have created a situation of national concern."

Justice Roberts said the farm plan was "not in essence voluntary." "It had a compulsory purpose," he declared. "If the act called only for a voluntary plan it would be no better."

Justice Roberts said the AAA amendments enacted last August made no difference, as Congress could not ratify something it did not have power to do originally.

"Congress might redistribute the entire industrial population if this act were upheld," he said.

"The United States Government could destroy local self-government," Justice Roberts said.

Government's Argument Rejected.

The court majority flatly rejected the Government's position that the AAA should, in effect, be considered two statutes, one levying a tax and the other appropriating public money.

"Passing the novel suggestion that of a single scheme should be tested as if they were distinct and unrelated," the opinion said, "we think the legislation now before us is not susceptible of such separation and treatment."

"The tax can only be sustained by ignoring the avowed purpose and operation of the act and holding it a measure merely laying an excise on processes to raise revenue for the support of the Government."

"... The tax plays an indispensable part in the plan of regulation. As stated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, it is 'the heart of the law'; it means of accomplishing one or both of two things intended to aid farmers secure parity prices and purchasing power."

"The whole revenue from the levy is appropriated in aid of crop control; none of it is made available for general governmental use."

"The statute not only avows an aim foreign to the procurement of

revenue for the support of government, but by its operation shows the exacting made upon processors to be the necessary means for the intended control of agricultural production."

Concluding this discussion, the majority opinion held that "the act is one regulating agricultural production; that the tax is a mere incident of such regulation, and that the respondents have standing to challenge the legality of the exaction."

Effect on Other Measures.

The ruling appeared likely to doom other farm legislation such as the Bankhead Cotton Control Act, the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act and the Warren Potato Law. These were compulsory laws.

Justice Roberts began delivering the opinion at 12:07 p. m.

First, he reviewed the history of the case. He said the court thought the processing tax was inseparable from the rest of the act and the Hoosac Mills were empowered to challenge the entire act.

Justice Roberts said the Government relied on the constitutional provisions empowering taxes to provide for general welfare.

Justice Roberts said the Government does no more than provide for taxes for general welfare," he asserted.

"We agree Congress has the power to collect money for the general welfare," he said. "If Congress may tax for general welfare it may appropriate. Otherwise the law would be nugatory."

"It doesn't follow that the power is unlimited," he added. "There is a limit to the power. It must be exercised for the nation—not local welfare."

Rice Millers' Case Pending.

A formal action will be taken later on the case brought by Louisiana rice millers for an injunction against paying processing taxes. The view was expressed in legal circles that, in view of the decision today, the rice case will be dismissed. It was said any further action would be merely perfunctory.

As to the possibility that processors might file suits to recover the more than \$900,000,000 they already have paid into the Treasury, it was pointed out that Congress has the power to close the courts against such suits if it desires.

The text of the Supreme Court's decision knocking out the AAA is printed on page 6A.

Way to Pay \$500,000,000 Due on Contracts Likely to Be Sought.

The administration is believed to be prepared to move at once to achieve its objectives for the farm belt in another manner. Presumably, the Government will seek to find a way to pay approximately \$500,000,000 due on contracts still unpaid. Federal lawyers have indicated the opinion that these can

MISSOURI RULING FOR GAS PIPE LINE STANDS

Supreme Court Refuses to Pass on Decision Blocking State Regulation.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Missouri Public Service Commission lost today in the Supreme Court in its attempt to regulate rates on natural gas brought into the State by the Cities Service Gas Co. through pipe lines from Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma.

The Court refused to pass on the ruling of the Missouri Supreme Court Sept. 4 that the pipe line company, a Cities Service subsidiary, was engaged in interstate commerce. The dispute chiefly involved industrial gas consumers.

The State Commission contended Cities Service had formed companies in the State "as a mere subterfuge to avoid State regulation."

It argued the practice, if allowed, would make it possible to remove a large percentage of retail gas and electric sales throughout the country from all effective state regulation.

be considered binding governmental obligations. The way of paying them remains to be worked out, however.

The news of the decision spread quickly about the Senate chamber, coming during the reading of the President's budget message. General conversation became so widespread on both sides that the Vice-President stepped for order.

Senator McNary, the Republican leader, planned soon to introduce a farm plan providing three optional methods designed to make the tariff effective for farmers and raise the farmers' world price for surplus crops. They are the old export-rebate plan, the equalization fee vetoed twice by President Coolidge and the Democratic allotment plan.

"None of these requires processing taxes, acreage control or benevolent payments and all are constitutional," McNary said.

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MAE WEST'S PAY \$339,166; OTHER BIG 1934 SALARIES

Mrs. Roosevelt Received \$16,000 From Magazine—W. R. Hearst Paid Self \$500,000.

\$337,479 FOR HEAD
OF WOOLWORTH CO.

Others Include Marlene Dietrich, \$145,000; W. C. Fields \$155,083; W. S. Paley \$147,295.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Mae West, movie actress, earned \$339,166, during 1934 while Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, received \$16,000 as contributor to a women's magazine. These are among the salaries made public today in a report submitted to Congress by the Treasury Department. The report was required by Congress in the law which repealed "pink slip" income publicity. The Treasury is required to report salaries and commissions paid employees by corporations over \$15,000 a year. The information was sent to the House Ways and Means Committee.

Walt Disney's \$78,000 salary as president of Walt Disney Productions, Inc., while Bing Crosby, Ltd. (the corporation owned by the crooner), got \$104,000 for his part in movies.

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Switzerland, Colombia and Haiti for Prof. Manley O. Hudson. GENEVA, Jan. 6.—Switzerland, Colombia and Haiti included Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard University in their nominations today to fill vacancies in the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

The American nominating group for a Judgeship in the World Court, to succeed Frank B. Kellogg, who resigned, nominated Prof. Hudson Dec. 20. The American group included American Judges of The Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration. The election will be held during the next League of Nations Assembly.

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Billion More for Ordinary Budget

Continued From Page One.

about questions and he smilingly declined to answer. On this point his message said:

"We have too recently reached our goal of putting three and one-half million people at work; and the beneficial effects from this program and from increased expenditures on public works cannot be foretold as accurately today as it can two months from now. Furthermore, employment by private industry continues to show substantial gains over a year ago. It is reasonably certain that the total appropriations for work relief during the fiscal year 1937 will be far less than during the current fiscal year."

The President revealed, however, that his administration expected to spend at least \$1,103,000,000 for recovery and relief, in addition to a \$405,000,000 public works program and \$220,000,000 for the Civilian Conservation Corps during the next fiscal year. This sum is available from the unexpended balances of previous emergency appropriations

such as the initial \$3,800,000,000 public works appropriation and the \$3,800,000,000 appropriation by the last session.

This does not mean, he explained to reporters, that the \$1,103,000,000 is all that remains in the unexpended balances. He said that \$1,103,000,000, there would still be sums available from these sources for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939 for projects still to be completed during those years. The \$1,103,000,000 is included in the estimated gross deficit of \$1,098,000,000 and the public debt of \$31,351,000,000.

On Permanent List.
The President made a change in Treasury bookkeeping by including major public works, the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration benefit payments in the "regular" budget as distinct from the emergency and relief items, with which they were formerly segregated. He told reporters that experience had proved that these activities should be henceforth considered as permanent items in the budget. This means that the Administration expected to continue farm benefit payments for crop regulation, to have a permanent CCC and to make large appropriations for Federal public works.

"To run all the regular activities of the Government," the President said in his formal message, "I will need a total of \$5,099,000,000. These regular activities include interest on the public debt, major public works, operations of the CCC, and agricultural benefit payments, but do not include strictly work relief items. I expect to pay for these regular activities with estimated receipts of \$5,654,000,000, leaving an excess of receipts of \$555,000,000. Out of this \$555,000,000, I will need \$580,000,000 for public debt retirement, which will still leave \$5,000,000 of excess receipts over expenditures after having paid for all the regular expenditures of the Government plus debt retirement."

The President then explained that he could not at this time estimate how much would be needed for relief but added that, if this additional relief expenditure amounted to less than \$2,136,000,000, the gross deficit for 1937 would be less than the 1936 deficit.

Bonus and AAA Payments.
In making various estimates, however, the President did not include the possibility that an immediate payment of the bonus law might call for an additional one or two billion dollars of cash, nor did he take account in his budget items that the United States Supreme Court might declare the AAA processing taxes unconstitutional.

(The Supreme Court, in a 6-to-3 decision, today knocked out the original and amended AAA.)
Regarding the AAA payments, the formal message said: "Estimates of receipts contemplate continued collection of processing taxes. If the attack which has been made on this act (the Agricultural Adjustment Act) is sustained, we will have to face the problem of financing existing contracts for benefit payments out of some form of new taxes."

At the press conference a reporter asked what the Government would do if the Supreme Court should also declare the benefit payments unconstitutional. The President replied that he would cross that bridge when he came to it. He likewise gave a smiling answer when a reporter asked if the following statement in the formal message related to the bonus:

"If the Congress enacts legislation at the coming session which will impose additional charges upon the Treasury for which provision is not already made in this budget, I strongly urge that additional taxes be provided to cover such charges. It is important as we emerge from the depression that no new activities be added to the Government unless provision is made for additional revenue to meet their cost."

The President said that this was just a general statement, indicating that it might be applied to other prospective laws other than the bonus. The Treasury Department, however, has insisted that if the bonus law is enacted, Congress should vote the required taxes to meet the payment.

At three points in his formal message, the President sought to minimize the new taxes levied at the last session on large incomes, large estates, large corporations and on capital stocks and excess profits. "Only about \$222,000,000 were expected from this source, the message said. Other increases in revenue receipts, the President emphasized, were expected from the old tax levies as applied to greater national income.

For National Defense.
The most striking increase in the "regular" departments of the Government was the additional expenditures for national defense. The estimate for 1937 on this item was \$937,000,000, as compared with the \$744,000,000 to be spent during the current fiscal year and the \$538,000,000 actually spent during the year ended June 30, 1935.

In explaining this increase of \$193,000,000 for a big army and navy, the formal message said that it was "to meet the policy of the Congress and the executive in making up for the delay by the United States in bringing the navy up to the strength contemplated by the naval treaties of 1922 and 1930, and to provide replacement and improved equipment and additional personnel for the army."

The message said that increases in army personnel would be continued in the fiscal year 1938, so that the average enlisted strength of 147,000 men contemplated for 1937 could be increased to 165,000 in the following fiscal year.

The increased army expenditures were put at \$50,000,000, in the budget tables against an estimated increase of \$145,000,000 for the navy. The budget proper, as distinct from

the President's message of transmittal, explained this enlarged expenditure as follows:

"The increase provided for 1937 is principally for the construction of ships and aircraft, and for additional officers and men necessary to man the ships and aircraft that will be in commission during 1937."

New Deal Objectives.
In his formal message the President concisely enumerated the chief objectives of the New Deal. He said these were:

"To make bank deposits secure, to save farms and homes from foreclosure, to start public works on a large scale, to encourage home building, to increase farm crop values, to give useful work instead of a dole to the needy unemployed, to reduce all interest rates, to increase foreign trade in both exports and imports, to extend Government credit to railroads and other privately owned activities, to reduce unsound and generally disastrous speculation, to eliminate starvation wages, to seek a higher level of

values and to maintain those values."

To reporters he said that, as he visualized the Government's fiscal position in 1933, there were two essential lines on a chart. The upper line, he explained, represented expenditures, the lower one, receipts. These two lines during the previous administration, he said, had been getting farther and farther apart. The upper line—expenditures—was rising and the lower line—receipts—was declining.

The President said that he decided that, if he could accelerate the upward movement of the upper line,

he might be able to change the direction of the lower line and make it point upward. He declared that the upper line had been stabilized and that the lower line was coming up. He predicted that eventually the two lines would cross and there would be a surplus.

Attack on Many Fronts.
Speaking on this point in his formal message, he said: "On the part of the Federal Government the many legislative acts creating the machinery of recovery were all predicated on two interdependent beliefs. First, the measures would immediately cause a great increase

in the annual expenditures of the Government—many of these expenditures, however, in the form of loans which would ultimately return to the Treasury. Second, as a result of the simultaneous attack on the many fronts I have indicated, the receipts of the Government would rise definitely and sharply during the following few years, while greatly increased expenditures for the purposes stated, coupled

with rising values and the stopping of losses would, over a period of years, diminish the need for work relief and thereby reduce Federal expenditures. The increase in revenues would ultimately meet and pass the declining cost of relief."

Says Policy Is Succeeding.
The President insisted that his policy was succeeding. "The fig-

Continued on Next Page.

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Rayon Undies Women's in regular and extra sizes; plain or trimmed styles; bloomers, panties and step-ins. 24c	Boys' Knit Suits Sample knit cotton Union Suits in various styles and weights; plain whites; broken sizes. 24c
Winter U'Suits Women's; heavy knit cotton with warm fleece; sleeveless or long sleeved; high or low necks; sample sizes. 49c	Tuck Stitched Suits Girls'; samples and seconds of a well-known make; drop seat; cuff knee; pink shade; small, medium and large sizes. 29c
Lightweight Suits Women's; fine rib knit cotton Suits in various styles; most every size in the lot; samples and seconds. 35c	Tuck Stitch U'Suits Women's; samples of 59c grade; built-up shoulder; tight cuff knees; form-fitting waistline; sample sizes. 29c

Women's Sample Combed Yarn Knit Vests, 17c

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Well covered and novelty patterns; bordered all around; mill seconds, \$2.40 grade — **\$1.66**

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Kitchen patterns and carpet effects; waterproof; mill seconds, \$5.95 — **\$3.69**

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Popular shades; well reinforced at points of stress; irrag, 85c and more grades — **35c**

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A very low price for these lovely silk crepe Negligees—styled with full sweep and nice and long. Pinked seams—Tea-rose shade only. Small, medium and large sizes. (Downstairs Store.) **\$1.69**

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Samples and odd lots of better grades—four styles of PAJAMAS, lace trimmed or tailored models with ruffle trim. Two styles of gowns, lace trimmed or tailored. Sizes 16 and 17. (Downstairs Store.) **69c**

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59c Washable Silk French Crepe
For slips, lingerie, underwear, etc.; pink or tearose; firmly woven; softly finished; 39 in. wide. **33c**

Silk and Rayon Sample Pieces
10c to 19c Each
Many weaves and colors dark and pastel. 1/2 to 3/4 yard lengths. For trimmings, scarfs, etc.

29c New Print Desert Cloth
One of the newest weaves; 24 inches wide; fast color; large lengths.

19c Printed Cotton Tweeds
12 1/2c
Scores of patterns and colorings; 24 inches wide; large remnant lengths. (Downstairs Store.)

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Also at \$1.97 Are Women's Better Grade Sample Shoes in Sizes 3 1/4, 4 and 4 1/2 Only (Downstairs Store.)

ARMY-NAVY BUDGET
A PEACETIME RECORD

Roosevelt Asks Congress to
Vote Nearly Billion for
National Defense.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A national defense budget of nearly a billion dollars—the largest peacetime appropriation ever asked for strictly military purposes—was sent to Congress today by President Roosevelt.

He estimated \$937,791,956 would be required in the next fiscal year for the Army and Navy. A \$193,000,000 increase over estimated 1936 expenditures would be devoted largely to the acquisition of new fighting ships, aircraft and personnel in the year starting July 1.

Taking notice of the lack of progress at the London Naval Conference toward a new limitation agreement, Roosevelt asked Congress to provide \$567,872,400 for the Navy, much of which would be used to build up the fleet to full treaty strength by 1942.

For the army provision was asked for purchase of 507 airplanes, more tanks, armored and combat cars, an increase in the number of West Point cadets and in the National Guard.

Other Funds for Navy.
In connection with naval outlays, a White House analysis said, carryover and emergency funds would make \$621,900,000 available for spending compared with \$603,500,000 in 1936.

"These estimates," it said, "represent the minimum amount considered necessary to maintain the Navy as an efficient military unit, and especially to provide for orderly progress in the construction of ships, aircraft and shore facilities, and an increase in the number of officers and men toward the strength contemplated for the treaty navy under the approved naval policy."

"The increase provided for 1937 is principally for the construction of ships and aircraft and for additional officers and men necessary to man the ships and aircraft that will be in commission during 1937."

Counting unexpended balances, it was estimated that \$243,000,000 would be available for 1937 to provide for continuing work on the 94 ships now under construction and for beginning work on 12 destroyers and six submarines to be laid down at the beginning of the 1937 fiscal year, compared with \$233,000,000 for 1936.

\$27,900,000 For New Aircraft.
Including advance contract authorizations, \$27,660,000 was placed in the budget estimate for naval aircraft purchases, which, it was estimated, would provide for 377 new airplanes. An additional \$8,733,350 was asked for aircraft maintenance and operation, including experimental and research work and instruments.

An increase of \$17,000,000 was

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TEXT OF SUPREME COURT DECISION INVALIDATING THE AAA

Holds It Is Beyond Power Of Congress Under Welfare Clause of Constitution

Rules Processing Levy Is Not Tax, But Taking of Money From One Group to Aid Another, Not for Use of Government.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. FOLLOWING is the text of the majority opinion, read by Justice Roberts, in which the Supreme Court knocked out the AAA today:

In this case we must determine whether certain provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1933, conflict with the Federal Constitution.

Title I of the statute is captioned "Agricultural Adjustment." Section 1 recites that an economic emergency has arisen, due to disparity between the prices of agricultural and other commodities, with consequent destruction of farmers' purchasing power and breakdown in orderly exchange, which, in turn, have affected transactions in agricultural commodities with a national public interest and burdened and obstructed the normal currents of commerce calling for the enactment of legislation.

Section 2 declares it to be the policy of Congress: "To establish and maintain such balance between the production and consumption of agricultural commodities, and such marketing conditions therefor, as will re-establish prices to farmers at a level that will give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base period."

The base period, in the case of cotton, and all other commodities except tobacco, is designated as that between August, 1909, and July, 1914.

Readjusting Production. The further policies announced are an approach to the desired equality by gradual correction of present inequalities "at as rapid a rate as is deemed feasible in view of the current consumptive demand in domestic and foreign markets," and the protection of consumers' interest by readjusting farm production at such level as will not increase the percentage of the consumers' retail expenditures for agricultural commodities or products derived therefrom. It is required that the farmer, above the percentage returned to him in the base period.

Section 3 provides, amongst other things, that "in order to effectuate the declared policy," the Secretary of Agriculture shall have power:

(1) To provide for reduction in the acreage or reduction in the production for market, or both, of any basic agricultural commodity, through agreements with producers or by other voluntary methods, or by order of the Secretary, in such amounts as the Secretary deems fit, and in such manner as to be paid out of any moneys available for such payments.

(2) To enter into marketing agreements with producers, associations of producers, and others engaged in the handling, in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or any competing commodity or product thereof.

(3) To issue licenses permitting processors, associations of producers, and others to engage in the handling, in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or any competing commodity or product thereof.

Secretary's Discretion. It will be observed that the Secretary is not required, but is permitted, if, in his uncontrolled judgment, the policy of the act will be promoted, to make agreements with individual farmers for a reduction of acreage or production upon such terms as he may think fair and reasonable.

Section 9 (A) enacts: "To obtain revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of the national economic emergency, there shall be levied processing taxes as hereinafter provided. When the Secretary of Agriculture determines that rental or benefit payments are to be made with respect to any basic agricultural commodity, he shall proclaim such determination, and a processing tax shall be in effect with respect to such commodity from the beginning of the marketing year following next following the date of such proclamation. The processing tax shall be levied, assessed, and collected upon the first domestic production of the commodity, whether of domestic production or imported, and shall be paid by the producer."

Readjustment of Exaction. The Secretary may from time to time, if he finds it necessary for the effectuation of the policy of the act, readjust the amount of the exaction to meet the requirements of subsection (B). The tax is to terminate at the end of any marketing year if the rental or benefit payments are discontinued by the Secretary with the expiration of that year.

Section 9 (B) fixes the tax "at such rate as equals the difference between the current average price for the commodity and the fair exchange value," with power in

the Secretary, after investigation, notice, and hearing, to readjust the tax so as to prevent the accumulation of surplus stocks and depression of farm prices.

Section 9 (C) directs that the fair exchange value of a commodity shall be such a price as will give that commodity the same purchasing power with respect to articles farmers buy as it had during the base period and that the fair exchange value and the current average farm price of a commodity shall be ascertained by the Secretary from available statistics in his department.

Levy of Processing Tax. Section 12 (a) appropriates \$100,000,000 "to be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for administrative expenses under this title and for rental and benefit payments to producers of cotton."

Section 15 (D) permits the Secretary, upon certain conditions, to impose compensating taxes on commodities in competition with those subject to the processing tax.

By Section 16 floor tax is imposed upon the sale or other disposition of any article processed wholly or in chief value from any commodity with respect to which a processing tax is to be levied in the base period.

The United States presented a claim to the respondents as owners of the Hoosac Mills Corporation for processing and floor taxes on cotton levied under sections 9 and 16 of the act. The respondents recommended that the claim be disallowed.

The respondents also claimed that the tax was not a tax, but a penalty, and that the respondents were not liable for the tax. The respondents also claimed that the tax was not a tax, but a penalty, and that the respondents were not liable for the tax.

First, at the outset the United States contends that the respondents have no standing to question the validity of the tax. The position is that the act is merely a revenue measure levying an excise upon the activity of processing cotton—a proper subject for the imposition of such a tax. The proceeds of which go into the Federal Treasury and thus become available for appropriation for any purpose. It is said that what the respondents are endeavoring to do is to challenge the intended use of the money pursuant to congressional appropriation when, by confession, that money will have become the property of the Government and the taxpayer will no longer have any interest in it.

Citation Held Inapplicable. Massachusetts v. Mellon, 262 U. S. 447, is claimed to foreclose litigation by the respondents or other taxpayers, as such, looking to restrain the expenditure of Government funds. It was held that an authority in the petitioners' favor if we were here concerned merely with a suit by a taxpayer to restrain the expenditure of the public moneys. It was held that the tax of the United States may not question expenditures from its Treasury on the ground that the alleged unlawful diversion will deplete the public funds and thus increase the burden of future taxation. Obviously the asserted interest of a taxpayer in the Federal Government's funds and the supposed increase of the future burden of taxation is minute and immaterial. But here the respondents who are called upon to pay moneys as taxes, resist the exaction as a step in an unauthorized plan. This circumstance clearly distinguishes the case.

The Government in substance and effect asks us to separate the Agricultural Adjustment Act into two statutes, the one levying an excise on processors of certain commodities, the other appropriating the public moneys to be expended in the first. Passing the novel suggestion that two statutes enacted as parts of a single scheme should be tested as if they were distinct and unrelated, we think the legislation now before us is a single act, and that the respondents have standing to challenge the legality of the exaction.

Tax Is "Heart of Law." The tax can only be sustained by ignoring the avowed purpose and operation of the act, and holding it a measure merely laying an excise upon processors to raise revenue for the support of government.

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legislation is to restore the purchasing power at agricultural products to a parity with that prevailing in an earlier day; to take money from the processors and bestow it upon farmers who will reduce their acreage for the accomplishment of the proposed end, and, meanwhile, to aid these farmers during the period required to bring the prices of their crops to the desired level.

The tax plays an indispensable part in the plan of regulation. As stated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, it is "the heart of the law"; a means of "accomplishing one or both of two things intended to help farmers attain parity prices and purchasing power." A tax automatically goes into effect for a commodity when the Secretary of Agriculture determines that rental or benefit payments are to be made for reduction of production of that commodity.

The tax is to cease when rental or benefit payments cease. Rental is fixed with the purpose of bringing about crop-reduction and price-raising. It is to equal the difference between the "current average farm price" and "fair exchange value." It may be altered to such amount as will prevent accumulation of surplus stocks. If the Secretary finds the policy of the act will not be promoted by the levy of the tax for a given commodity, he may exempt it. (Section 12.) The whole revenue from the levy is appropriated in aid of crop control; none of it is made available for general governmental use. The entire agricultural adjustment program embodied in Title I of the act is to become inoperative when, in the judgment of the President, the national economic emergency ends; and as to any commodity he may terminate the provisions of the law, if he finds them no longer requisite to carrying out the declared policy with respect to such commodity. (Section 18.)

Immigration Act Cited. The statute not only avows an aim foreign to the procurement of revenue for the support of government, but by its operation shows the exaction laid upon processors to be the necessary means for the intended control of agricultural production.

In these aspects the tax, so-called, closely resembles that laid by the act of Aug. 3, 1882, entitled "an act to regulate immigration," which came before this court in the case of *United States v. S. E. S.* The statute directed that there should be levied, collected and paid a duty of 50 cents for each alien passenger who should come by ship, and that the duty should be paid by the master, owner, consignee or agent of the ship; the money was to be paid into the Treasury, was to be called the immigration fund, and to be used by the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the expense of regulating immigration, for the care of immigrants and relieving those in distress, and for the expenses of effectuating the act.

Various objections to the act were presented. In answering them the court said: "But the true answer to all these objections is that the power exercised in this instance is not the taxing power. The burden of the tax is not on the importer but on the shipowner by virtue of the regulation of commerce—of that branch of foreign commerce which is involved in immigration."

... true not much is said about protecting the ship owner. But it is the man who reaps the profit from the transaction, . . . the sum demanded of him is not, therefore, strictly speaking, a tax or duty within the meaning of the Constitution. The money thus raised, though paid into the Treasury, is appropriated in advance to the purpose of the statute, and does not go to the general support of the Government."

While there the exaction was sustained as an appropriate element in a plan within the power of Congress "to regulate commerce with foreign nations," no question was made of the standing of the shipowner to raise the question of the validity of the exaction which was an incident of it.

Says Processing Levy Is Not Tax. It is inaccurate and misleading to speak of the exaction from processors prescribed by the challenged act as a tax, or to say that as a tax it is subject to the power of Congress. The view that the clause grants power to provide for the general welfare, independently of the taxing power, has never been authoritatively accepted. Mr. Justice Story points out that if it were adopted "it is obvious that under color of the provision of the words, 'to provide for the common defense and general welfare,' the Government of the United States is, in reality, a Government of general and unlimited powers, notwithstanding the subsequent enumeration of specific powers." The true construction undoubtedly is that the only thing granted is the power to tax for the purpose of providing funds for the setting of national debts and making provision for the general welfare.

Powers of Congress. Nevertheless the Government asserts that warrant is found in this clause for the adoption of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Its argument is that Congress may appropriate and authorize the spending of moneys for the "general welfare," that the phrase should be liberally construed to cover any expenditure conducive to national welfare, that the clause is intended to promote such welfare rests with Congress alone, and the courts may not review its determination; and finally that the appropriation under attack was in fact for the general welfare of the United States.

The Congress is expressly empowered to lay taxes to provide for the general welfare. Funds in the Treasury as a result of taxation may be expended only through appropriation. (Art. I, Sec. 9, Cl. 7.) They can never accomplish the objects for which they were collected unless the power to appropriate is broad as the power to tax. The necessary implication from the terms of the grant is that the public funds may be appropriated "to provide for the general welfare of the United States." These words cannot be meaningless, else they would not have been used. The conclusion must be that they were intended to limit and define the granted power to raise and to expend money. How shall they be construed to effectuate the intent of the instrument?

The foundation of the nation sharp differences of opinion have persisted as to the true interpretation of the phrase. Madison asserted it amounted to no more than a reference to the other powers enumerated in the subsequent clauses of the same article; that as the United States is a government of limited and enumerated powers, the grant of power to tax and spend for the general national welfare must be confined to the enumerated legislative fields committed to the Congress. Others contend that it is a broad phrase, the meaning of which is not restricted in meaning by the grant of them, and Congress consequently has a substantive power to tax and to appropriate, limited only by the requirement that it shall be general welfare of the United States.

Each contention has had the support of those whose views are entitled to weight. This Court has noticed the question, but has never found in the Constitution, or in the true construction, Mr. Justice Story, in his commentaries, espouses the Hamiltonian position. We shall not review the writings of public men and commentators or discuss the legislative practice. Stare decisis is a principle to be followed, but it is not a rule to be applied.

Limitation on Taxing Power. While, therefore, the power to tax is not unlimited, its confines are set in the clause which confers it, and not in those of section 8, which bestow and define the legislative powers of the Congress. It results that the power of Congress to authorize expenditure of public moneys for public purposes is not limited by the direct grants of legislative power found in the Constitution.

But the adoption of the broader construction leaves the power to spend subject to limitations. As Story says: "The Constitution vests in the legislative body, as a whole, the power to be an abuse of the power of the National Government, of special and enumerated powers, and not of general and unlimited powers."

Again he says: "A power to lay taxes for the common defense and general welfare of the United States is not in common sense a general power. It is limited to those objects. It cannot constitutionally transcend them."

That the qualifying phrase must be given effect, Mr. Justice Story, in his well-known treatise on manufactures, states that the purpose must be "general, and not local." Monroe, an advocate of Hamilton's doctrine, wrote: "Have Congress the right to raise and appropriate the money to any and to every purpose according to their will and pleasure? They certainly have not." Story says that if the tax be not proposed for the common defense and general welfare, it is not a tax, but a mere exaction, and other objects wholly extraneous, it would be wholly indefensible upon constitutional principles. And he makes it clear that the powers of taxation and appropriation extend only to matters of national, as distinguished from local, welfare.

disbursement, are but parts of the plan. They are but means to an unconstitutional end.

From the accepted doctrine that the United States is a Government of delegated powers, it follows that those not expressly granted, or reasonably to be implied from such as are conferred, are reserved to the states or to the people. To forestall any suggestion to the contrary, the tenth amendment was adopted. The same proposition, if granted, is that powers not granted are prohibited. None to regulate agricultural production is given, and therefore legislation by Congress for that purpose is forbidden.

It is an established principle that the attainment of a prohibited end may not be accomplished under the pretext of the exertion of powers which are granted.

Precedents Quoted. "Should Congress, in the execution of its powers, adopt measures which are prohibited by the Constitution; or should Congress, under the pretext of executing its powers, pass laws for the accomplishment of objects not entrusted to the Government; it would become the painful duty of this tribunal, should a case should be presented to it, to say that such an act was not the law of the land." *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 4 Wheat. 316, 423.

"Congress cannot, under the pretext of executing delegated powers, pass laws for the accomplishment of objects not entrusted to the Federal Government. And we accept as established doctrine that any provision of an act of Congress ostensibly enacted under power granted by the Constitution, not naturally and reasonably an exercise of such power but solely to the achievement of something plainly within power reserved to the states, is invalid and cannot be enforced." *Linder v. United States*, 5 U. S. 17.

These principles are as applicable to the taxing power as to the power of the Federal Government. Said the Court, in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, supra, 421: "Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional."

The power of taxation, which is expressly granted, may, of course, be adopted as a means to carry into operation another power which is not so granted. But resort to the taxing power to effectuate an end which is not legitimate, not within the scope of the Constitution, is obviously inadmissible.

"Congress is not empowered to tax for those purposes which are within the exclusive province of the states." *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 9 Wheat. 1, 199.

"There are, indeed, certain virtual limitations, arising from the principles of the Constitution itself. It would undoubtedly be an abuse of the (taxing) power if so exercised as to impair the separate existence and independent self-government of the states, or if exercised for ends inconsistent with the limited grants of power in the Constitution." *Veazie v. Bank v. Fenno*, 8 Wall. 531, 541.

Child Labor Case Recalled. In the child labor tax case, 259 U. S. 20, and in *Hill v. Wallace*, 299 U. S. 44, this Court had before it statutes which purported to be taxing measures. But their purpose was found to be to regulate the conduct of manufacturing and trading, not in interstate commerce, but in the states—matters not within any power conferred upon Congress under the Constitution. And the levy of the tax was a means to force compliance. The Court held this was not a constitutional use, but an unconstitutional abuse of the power to tax. In *Linder v. United States*, supra, we held that the power to tax could not justify the regulation of the practice of a profession, under the pretext of raising revenue. In *United States v. Constantine* (decided Dec. 11, 1935), we declared that Congress could not, in the guise of a tax, impose sanctions for violation of state law respecting the local sale of liquor. These decisions demonstrate that Congress could not, under the pretext of raising revenue, lay a tax on processors who refuse to pay a certain amount of cotton and wheat, and who are exempt from those who agree to do so, with the purpose of benefiting producers.

Third, if the taxing power may not be used as the instrument to enforce a regulation of matters of state concern with respect to which Congress has no authority to interfere, may it, as in the present case, be employed to raise the money necessary to purchase a compliance which the Congress is powerless to command? The Government asserts that whatever might be said against the validity of the plan, if compulsory, it is constitutionally sound, because the end is accomplished by voluntary cooperation.

Regulation Not Voluntary. There are two sufficient answers to the contention. The regulation is not in fact voluntary. The farmer, of course, may refuse to cooperate, but the price of such refusal is the loss of benefits. The amount offered is intended to be sufficient to exert pressure on him to agree to the proposed regulation. The power to confer or withhold unfavorable benefits is the power to coerce or destroy. If the cotton grower elects not to accept the benefits, he will receive less for his crops; those who receive payments will be able to undersell him. The result may well be financial ruin. The coercive purpose and intent of the regulation is not, however, by the fact that it has not been perfectly successful. It is pointed out that, because there still remained a minority whom the rental and benefit payments were insufficient to induce to surrender their

independence of action, the Congress has gone further and, in the *Bankhead Cotton Act*, used the taxing power in a more direct manner. This progression itself serves more fully to expose the coercive purpose of the so-called tax imposed by the present act. It is clear that the Department of Agriculture has properly described the plan as one in line. This is coercion by economic pressure. The asserted power of choice is illusory.

Trucking License Decision. In *Prosser Trucking Co. v. R. R. Commission*, 271 U. S. 583, a State Act was considered which provided for supervision and regulation of transportation for hire by automobile on the public highways. Careful attention was given to the necessity to be obtained by persons desiring to use the highways for this purpose. The regulatory commission required that a private contract carrier should secure such a certificate as a condition of its operation. The effect of the commission's action was to transmute the private, carrier into a public carrier. In other words, the privilege of using the highways as a private carrier for compensation was conditioned upon his dedicating to the public the quality of public transportation. While holding that the private carrier was not obliged to submit himself to the condition the commission demanded him the privilege of using the highways if he did not do so.

The argument was as here, that the carrier had a free choice. This court said, in holding the act as unconstitutional: "If so, constitutional guarantees, so carefully safeguarded against direct assault, are open to destruction by the indirect but no less effective process of requiring a surrender, which, though, in form voluntary, in fact lacks none of the elements of compulsion. Having regard to form alone, the act here is an offer to the private carrier of a privilege, which the State may grant or deny, upon a condition, which the carrier is free to accept or reject. In reality, the carrier is given no choice, except a choice between the stick and the whips—no option to forego a privilege which may be vital to his livelihood or submit to a requirement which may constitute an intolerable burden."

But if the plan were one for purely voluntary co-operation it would stand no better so far as Federal power is concerned. At best it is a scheme for purchasing with Federal funds submission to Federal regulation of a subject reserved to the States.

It is said that Congress has the undoubted right to appropriate money to executive officers for expenditure under contracts between the Government and individuals; that much of the total expenditures is so made, but appropriations and expenditures under contract are proper governmental purposes cannot justify contracts which are not within Federal power. And contracts for the reduction of acreage and the control of production are outside the range of that power. Appropriation to be expended by the United States under contracts calling for violation of a State law clearly would offend the Constitution. Is a statute less objectionable which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to induce action in a field in which the United States has no power to interfere? The Congress cannot invade State jurisdiction to compel individual action; no more can it purchase such action.

We are referred to numerous types of Federal appropriation which have been made in the past, and it is asserted no question has been raised as to their validity. We need not stop to examine or consider them. As was said in *Massachusetts v. Mellon*, supra, "As an examination of the acts of Congress will disclose, a large number of statutes appropriating or involving the expenditure of moneys for non-Federal purposes have been enacted and carried into effect."

As the opinion points out, such expenditures have not been challenged because no remedy was open for testing their constitutionality in the courts.

Limited Use of Tax. We are not here concerned with a conditional appropriation of money, nor with a provision that certain conditions are not complied with the appropriation shall no longer be available. By the Agricultural Adjustment Act the amount of the tax is appropriated to be expended only in payment under contracts with certain parties.

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those under the state's jurisdiction from complying with its terms. The argument is plainly fallacious. The United States can make the contract only if the Federal power is tax and to appropriate reaches the subject matter of the contract. Its exertion cannot be displaced by state action. To say otherwise is to deny the supremacy of the laws of the United States—to make them subordinate to those of a state. This would reserve the cardinal principle embodied in the Constitution and substitute one which declares that Congress may only effectively legislate as to matters within Federal competence when the states do not dissent.

Congress has no power to enforce its commands on the farmer to the ends sought by the Agricultural Adjustment Act. It must follow that it may not indirectly accomplish those ends by taxing and spending to purchase compliance. The Constitution and the entire plan of our Government negative any such use of the power to tax and to spend as the act undertakes to authorize.

Crisis No Excuse. It does not help to declare that local conditions throughout the nation have created a situation of national concern; for this is but to say that whenever there is a widespread similarity of local conditions, Congress may ignore constitutional limitations and usurp those reserved to the States. If, in lieu of compulsory regulation of subjects within the States' reserved jurisdiction, which is prohibited, the Congress could invoke the taxing and spending power as a means to accomplish the same end, Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I would become the instrument for total subversion of the governmental powers reserved to the individual States.

If the act before us is a proper exercise of the Federal taxing power, evidently the regulation of all industry throughout the United States may be accomplished by similar exercises of the same power. It would be possible to exact money from one branch in every field of activity, which activity within the province of the States. The mere threat of such a procedure might well induce the surrender of rights and the compliance with Federal regulation as a price of continuance in business. A few instances will illustrate the thought.

Let us suppose Congress should determine that the farmer, the miner or some other producer of raw materials is receiving too much for his products, with the consequent depression of the processing industry and idleness of its employees. Though, by confession, there is no power vested in Congress to compel by statute a lowering of the prices of the raw materials, it might be accomplished, if the questioned act be valid, by taxing the producer upon his output and appropriating the proceeds to the processors, either with or without conditions imposed on the latter in return for payment of the subsidy.

The Schechter Decision. We have held in *Schechter Poultry Corporation v. United States*, 295 U. S. 495, that Congress has no power to regulate wages and hours of labor in a business which is not interstate in character. If the petitioner is right, this very act may be accomplished by appropriating money to be paid to employers from the Federal Treasury under contracts whereby they agree to comply with certain standards fixed by Federal law or contract.

Should Congress ascertain that sugar refiners are not receiving a fair profit, and that this is detrimental to the entire industry, and in turn has its repercussions on trade and commerce generally, it might, in analogy to what has been done in the case of cotton, impose an excise of 5 cents a pound on every sale of the commodity and pass the funds collected to such refiner, and such only as will agree to maintain a certain price.

Assume that too many shoes are being manufactured throughout the nation; that the market is saturated, the price depressed, the factories running half time, the employees suffering. Upon the principle of the statute in question, Congress might authorize the Secretary of Commerce to enter into contracts with shoe manufacturers providing that each shall reduce his output and that the United States will pay him a fixed sum proportioned to such reduction, the money to be paid in installments by a state or by the vendors or vendees of their customers.

Redistributing Population. Suppose that there are too many garment workers in the large cities; that this results in idleness of the economic balance. Upon the principle contended for, an excise might be laid on the manufacture of all garments manufactured and the proceeds paid to those manufacturers who agree to remove their plants to cities having less than 100,000 population. Through the asserted power of taxation, the Federal Government might completely redistribute the industrial population.

A possible result of sustaining the claimed Federal power would be that every business group which might demand that a tax be laid on its vendors or vendees the proceeds of its deficiency of income. These illustrations are given, not to suggest that any of the principles mentioned are unworthy, but to demonstrate the scope of the principle for which the Government contends; to test the principle by its applications; to point out the power Congress would, by the exercise of the asserted power, be able to exercise affecting the entire life of the nation, under the pretext of really accomplishing prohibited ends. It cannot be said.

Argument Called Fallacious. But it is said that there is a wide difference in another respect, between compulsory regulation of the local affairs of a state's citizens and the mere making of a contract relating to their conduct; that, if any state objects, it may declare the contract void and thus prevent

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Only One of a Kind, Unless Otherwise Specified

SAMPLE UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

Modern Sofa in cedar cover	\$125.00	NOW \$ 65.00
Easy Chair in cedar cover	\$ 95.00	NOW \$ 55.00
Boudoir Chair in cretonne; as is	\$ 18.75	NOW \$ 10.95
Ladder-Back Side Chair	\$ 12.75	NOW \$ 7.75
2 Side Chairs; maple and black	\$ 19.75	NOW \$ 14.75
Occasional Chair in ivory	\$ 29.50	NOW \$ 19.75
Wing Chair in white leather	\$125.00	NOW \$ 95.00
2 Attractive Decorated Chairs	\$ 17.75	NOW \$ 7.75
Fine, Comfortable Armchair	\$ 77.00	NOW \$ 49.00
Armchair in Black Haircloth	\$ 64.00	NOW \$ 39.50
4 Sidechairs in Antique Mahogany	\$ 24.75	NOW \$ 18.75
Love Seat with down cushion	\$145.00	NOW \$ 75.00
Armchair with gold cover	\$ 65.00	NOW \$ 48.00
3 Easy Chairs in green and rust	\$ 49.00	NOW \$ 24.75
Sofa in rust frieze, roomy	\$225.00	NOW \$119.00
2-Piece Living-Room Suite	\$110.00	NOW \$ 69.00
4 Footstools in various sizes	\$ 4.95	NOW \$ 2.95

SAMPLE BEDROOM FURNITURE

8-Pc. All-Metal Simmons Bedroom Set	\$267.00	NOW \$145.00
4-Pc. Modern Bedroom Set; walnut	\$275.00	NOW \$195.00
8-Pc. Modern Bedroom Suite; twin beds	\$292.00	NOW \$185.00
6-Pc. Bedroom Suite in white and rust	\$110.00	NOW \$ 83.00
2 Twin Beds in solid mahogany	\$ 24.50	NOW \$ 10.95
Solid Mahogany Vanity Table	\$ 29.50	NOW \$ 19.75
5 Solid Mahogany Dressing Tables	\$ 24.75	NOW \$ 12.75
5-Pc. Bedroom Suite, decorated	\$ 89.75	NOW \$ 69.00
5-Pc. Solid Mahogany Bedroom Suite	\$170.75	NOW \$ 95.00
5 Solid Maple Writing Desks	\$ 19.75	NOW \$ 12.75
2 Solid Maple Twin-Size Beds	\$ 24.50	NOW \$ 13.75
7-Pc. White-and-Brown Bedroom Suite	\$325.75	NOW \$264.50
Group of Single & Full Size Beds	\$ 14.75 to \$16.75	NOW \$ 7.95

SAMPLE DINING-ROOM FURNITURE

Antique Walnut Buffet, small	\$ 55.00	NOW \$ 24.75
China Cabinet; ivory and maple	\$ 55.00	NOW \$ 35.00
Corner Cabinet; old world mahogany	\$173.00	NOW \$119.00
Drop-Leaf Table in maple	\$ 32.50	NOW \$ 17.75
3-9-Pc. Classic Modern Fruitwood Sets	\$306.50	NOW \$210.00
9-Pc. Dining-Room Suite, smart style	\$149.00	NOW \$125.00
10-Pc. Dining-Room Suite, fine wood	\$248.00	NOW \$169.00

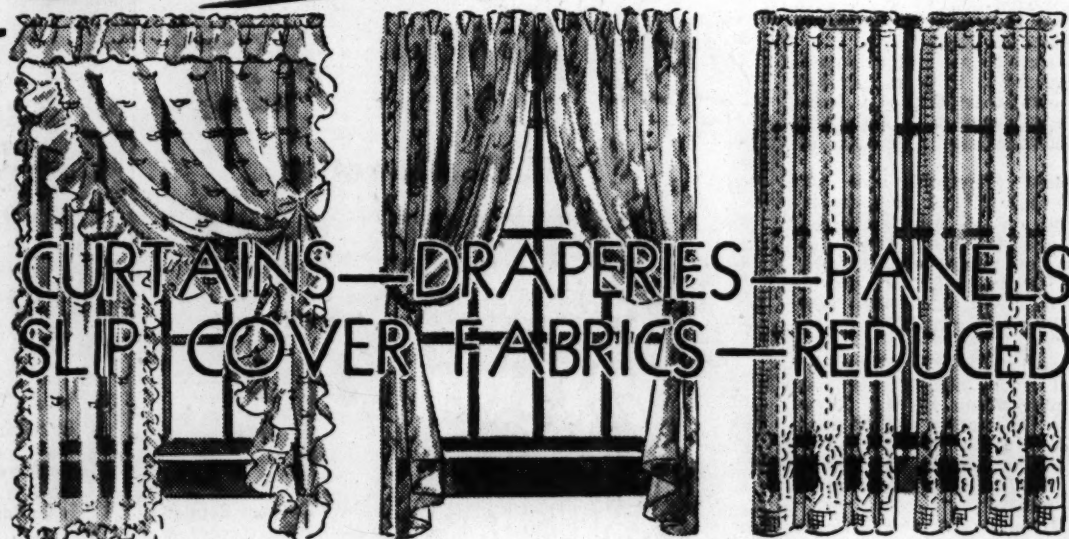
ODD PIECES—FURNITURE SAMPLES

24 Bridge Chairs in green	\$1.45 to \$2.95	NOW \$ 1.00
16 Card Tables; good construction	\$ 2.75	NOW \$ 1.00
4-Metal Chairs in yellow	\$ 9.95	NOW \$ 6.75
Metal Card Table, with glass top	\$ 35.00	NOW \$ 14.75
Armchair with white seat	\$ 32.50	NOW \$ 15.75
Side Chair with white seat	\$ 27.50	NOW \$ 12.75
Chromium Table; modern style	\$ 19.75	NOW \$ 14.75
10-Occasional Tables in variety	\$6.95 to \$14.75	NOW \$ 4.95
Permanent Card Table in gray	\$ 18.75	NOW \$ 10.95
Tile Top Table, very attractive	\$ 19.75	NOW \$ 13.75
Mahogany Stand, fine value	\$ 24.75	NOW \$ 13.75
Decorated Occasional Table	\$ 27.50	NOW \$ 17.75
Mahogany End Table, attractive style	\$ 12.75	NOW \$ 7.75
Decorated Mirror in period effect	\$ 29.50	NOW \$ 12.75
Decorated Mirror, beautiful finish	\$ 39.50	NOW \$ 29.50
Decorated Mirror, beautiful style	\$ 45.00	NOW \$ 29.50
White Mirror with decoration	\$ 45.00	NOW \$ 24.75
Book Ladder, an unusual value	\$ 45.00	NOW \$ 22.50
Lovely Mahogany Book Stand	\$ 45.00	NOW \$ 12.75
Georgian Mantel of Creton Stone	\$400.00	NOW \$175.00
Escalette Marble Mantel; Louis XVI	\$275.00	NOW \$110.00
Istrian Stone Mantel; smart style	\$750.00	NOW \$295.00
Electric Grate, wonderful value	\$250.00	NOW \$ 75.00
Creton Stone Mantel; decorative	\$100.00	NOW \$ 39.50
Antique Andirons, fine finish	\$110.00	NOW \$ 45.00
Gold-Plated Andirons, fine buys	\$ 50.00	NOW \$ 22.50
Silver and Bronze Andirons	\$155.00	NOW \$ 69.00
Creton Stone Mantel; fine value	\$100.00	NOW \$ 39.50

Furniture—Fifth Floor

TRADE IN YOUR OLD FURNITURE
DEFERRED PAYMENTS

Plus Small Carrying Charge



CURTAINS—DRAPERIES—PANELS—SLIP COVER FABRICS—REDUCED

\$5.00 Swag Sets — \$3.75
25 Victorian Sets, in pastels with ruffles all around. 68x2 1/2 yards.

\$4.00 Swag Sets — \$2.98
69 of these Pastel or White with Wreath Effect Curtains. 56 to 66 inches by 2 1/2 yards. Real value!

\$2.98 Swag Sets — \$2.25
70 multicolored Figured Curtains in pastels. 50 inches by 2 1/2 yards size.

\$6.00 Draperies — \$3.98
36 Pairs Printed Crash Draperies in 50x2 1/2 yards size. Well made.

\$37.50 Draperies — \$21.95
2 Empire Silk Damask Green Hangings. 50x2 1/2 yards size. Fine buys.

\$19.85 Draperies — \$12.98
2 Eggshell Moire Draperies in 50 in. x2 1/2 yard size. Top values.

\$28.50 Hand Blocked \$17.85
11 Hand-Blocked Silk Satin Draperies; 50 inches by 2 1/2 yards size.

Tailored Curtains, — 69c Pr.
260 pairs of these beautifully tailored Curtains in ivory and ecru.

Sectional Panels — \$2.90
350 Sections of Lace Panels in 9-in. x2 1/2 yds. size. Fine selection.

\$3.00 Curtains — \$1.98
97 pairs Silk Pongee Curtains in 44 inches by 2 1/2 yards size.

\$2.00 Curtains — \$1.59
125 pairs of Tailored Curtains, 36 to 40 inches by 2 1/2 yds. long.

4000 Yards Cretonnes, Chintz, Warp Prints

36-Inch Crash for Making Slip Covers and Draperies — Special, 29c Yd.
36-Inch Chintz and Cretonnes in various colors — Specially Priced, 39c Yd.
50-Inch Shadow Warp Prints and Linenes — Now Specially Priced, 69c Yd.

6—\$10.75 Hand-Painted Folding Screens — \$5.98
6—\$9.00 to \$12.98 Sample Screens — \$7.98
2—\$30.00 Silk Embroidered Wall Banners, \$7.98
\$285.00 Large Red Wall Hanging — \$39.75
\$275.00 Antique Italian Wall Banner — \$27.50

\$195.00 Antique Chinese Priest Robe — \$37.50
\$150.00 Antique Chinese Wall Hangings — \$18.50
\$195.00 Antique Chinese Priest Robe — \$59.00
200—75c to \$1.50 Squares and Sample Tapestries, 48c
175—50c to 75c Drapery Upholstery Squares — 20c

Curtains and Draperies—Fourth Floor

Clearance RUGS

First Time at These Prices—Biggest Savings of the Year

5—\$54.00 Broadloom Rugs 9x12, Hand Bound \$25.00	9—\$66.50 Broadloom Rugs 9x12, Choice Shades \$47.50	11—\$135.00 Heavy American Orientals 9x12 Size \$96.50	14—\$89.50 American Orientals 9x12, Popular Colors \$67.50
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1—12x15.9 Green Broadloom — \$134.00 Now \$ 64.50	4—9x12 Worsted Wilton Rugs, \$119.50 Now \$ 87.50
1—12x15.6 Mahog. Broadloom, \$110.00 Now \$ 59.75	2—8x10.6 Axminster Rugs — \$ 39.75 Now \$ 10.50
1—12x14.6 Jade Broadloom — \$123.50 Now \$ 58.50	1—6x9 Heavy Am. Oriental — \$ 53.50 Now \$ 37.50
1—12x10 Flax Broadloom — \$ 78.50 Now \$ 45.00	8—36x63 American Orientals — \$ 22.50 Now \$ 15.50
1—9x13 Tete de Negre Rug — \$ 72.00 Now \$ 39.75	9—36x60 Novelty Rugs — \$ 17.25 Now \$ 14.75
3—9x12 Colored Broadlooms — \$ 78.00 Now \$ 39.75	17—9x12 Worsted Wilton Rugs, \$ 98.50 Now \$ 69.95
1—9x11.6 Figured Broadloom — \$ 64.00 Now \$ 37.50	2—9x12 Modern Wilton Rugs — \$ 79.50 Now \$ 57.50
1—9x9.3 Burgundy Broadloom, \$ 62.25 Now \$ 39.50	3—9x12 Wiltons (seconds) — \$ 64.50 Now \$ 39.75
1—6x3x12 Tete de Negre Rug — \$ 46.55 Now \$ 27.50	1—11x15 Living-Room Rug — \$ 76.00 Now \$ 44.75
3—5x12 Broadlooms, \$47 to \$ 52.00 Now \$ 24.50	2—12x15 American Orientals — \$265.00 Now \$195.00
3—4x9 Broadlooms — \$18.00 to \$ 23.00 Now \$ 12.50	3—12x15 American Orientals — \$217.50 Now \$169.50
5—9x12 Broadloom Rugs — \$ 80.00 Now \$ 49.50	1—9x15 American Oriental — \$195.00 Now \$139.75
5—9x12 American Orientals — \$ 99.50 Now \$ 77.50	

Rugs—Fourth Floor

LAMPS... MIRRORS... PICTURES

\$19.50 - \$25 Reflector Floor Lamps Only 20. Assorted finishes. Glass and metal bowl types. \$11.95	3—\$32.00 to \$35.00 Large Framed Pictures — \$21.50	Selection of Picture Moldings Have your pictures framed or reframed at a real saving! 1/4 OFF
	5—\$22.50 to \$24.75 Large Framed Pictures — \$14.95	
	5—\$17.50 to \$19.50 Pictures and Mirrors — \$11.95	
	4—\$14.75 Framed and Unframed Mirrors — \$9.95	
	14—\$6.98 to \$10.98 Table Lamps, various types, \$4.95	
	10—\$11.75 to \$14.95 Table Lamps, various models, \$7.95	
	12—\$16.50-\$25 Table Lamps; unusual patterns, \$11.95	
	8—\$32.50 to \$35.00 Reflector Floor Lamps — \$22.50	

Lamps and Pictures—Sixth Floor

Samples and Show Pieces

CHINA and GLASSWARE



500—29c Highball Glasses, Ea. — 19c
Fancy Glasses in various lovely decorations. Outstanding values.

650 Pcs. 30c to 45c Stemware, Ea., 23c
Discontinued patterns of Crystal Stemware. Plain and hand cut.

273 Pcs. Rock Crystal Glass, Ea., \$1.00
Old English shape. Hand-cut and polished Stemware. \$1.50 value.

50—\$2.98 Cocktail Shakers, Ea., \$2.00
Beautiful frosted glass Cocktail Shakers in modern design.

\$6.50—32-Piece China Sets — \$4.95
60 Imported Real China Sets with delicate flowers on ivory background.

\$6.95—32-Piece Dinner Sets — \$4.95
29 Sets of high-grade English Semi-Porcelain with "Woodland" scenes.

\$39.95—95-Piece China Sets—\$32.95
15—Real China Dinner Sets in "Noritake" China; lovely patterns.

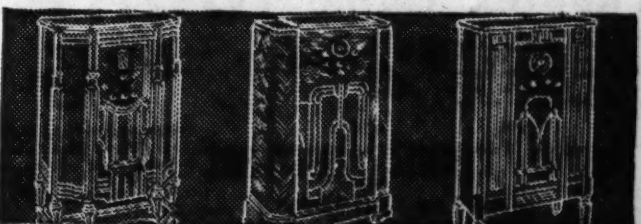
\$39.95—106-Piece China Sets—\$32.95
13—Real China Services for 12 with cream soups. "Gadron" edge.

\$49.50—105-Piece Dinner Sets, \$37.50
8—Beautiful Sets with cream soups. Service for 12. "Noritake" China.

500—Real China Cups and Saucers; decorated, Pair — 25c
19—\$7.50 32-Piece Sets with plaid underglaze — \$4.95

20—\$12.95 "Blumont" 56-Piece China Sets — \$9.65
3—\$59.50 65-Pc. Sets Decorated by "Tatler Inc." — \$44.50

China and Glass—Sixth Floor



SAMPLE RADIOS

2—\$89.50 Philco Consoles; long and short wave — \$69.50

2—\$125.00 Stromberg-Carlson Consoles; L. & S. — \$82.50

1—\$59.50 Sparton, long and short wave — \$29.95

1—\$97.50 Grunow Console; all-wave model — \$59.50

1—\$153.50 General Electric; all-wave — \$109.50

1—\$122.75 RCA Console, all-wave model — \$92.50

1—\$49.95 RCA Auto Radio, fine value — \$37.50

1—\$153.50 RCA Console, all-wave model — \$114.50

Radios—Fourth Floor

10,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER

Colors and Patterns Suitable for Every Room

Regularly 15c to 35c Regularly 35c to 75c

9c Roll **19c Roll**

Your choice of Tapestries, Two Tones, Florals, Conventions or Chintz Patterns!

Engraveurs, Embossed Tapestries, Basket Weaves, Striptones, Colonials included.

Choose Now at a Wonderful Saving!

Wall Paper—Fourth Floor

SCRUGGS VANDERVOORT BARNEY

ALL SALES FINAL—NO RETURNS OR APPROVALS—ALL ITEMS SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE

UNION MEN SEE MAYOR ABOUT MEMORIAL JOBS

Delegation Opposes Giving Proposed Riverfront Work to Persons on Relief.

A delegation of 30 representatives of union labor called on Mayor Dickmann today, demanding employment for their men in the construction of the riverfront memorial to Thomas Jefferson and the development of the west and in other public work.

They were led by Thomas H. Quinn and John J. Church, president and secretary, respectively, of the Building Trades Council, and William M. Brandt, secretary of Central Trades and Labor Union.

The spokesmen expressed fear that proposed work of clearing the

site, erecting and retaining wall and otherwise developing the memorial would go to relief workers. The unions have kept many of their members from relief rolls through private charity. Mayor Dickmann told the group he was in sympathy with them but that the work would be handled by PWA Administrator Ickes and WPA Administrator Hopkins, to whom he would be glad to indicate his feelings if the unions wished to prepare a statement.

Church told reporters after the meeting that, unless the union men were given a considerable amount of public work soon, he feared they could not be restrained from calling a general strike on private work. He expressed fear that, under the city's application to the WPA, relief workers would be hired with the \$3,300,000 allotted for the memorial from the WPA, while the \$3,450,000 allotted from the PWA would go towards the cost of the site.

SAILOR HELD AFTER WIFE IS FOUND STABBED TO DEATH

San Pedro (Cal.) Police Quote Him as Saying He Attacked Her With Butcher Knife.

By the Associated Press. SAN PEDRO, Cal., Jan. 6.—Mrs. Mildred Tyree, 29, United States Navy sailor, was found yesterday her throat slashed and five stab wounds in her body.

"We quarreled all day long about our past," the woman's husband, James Tyree, 34, United States Navy sailor, was quoted by police as saying. "Finally I got mad and grabbed the butcher knife. I stabbed her five times and cut her throat."

Tyree was found lying beside the body. Fuller said he was intoxicated. He was booked on suspicion of murder.

ITALIAN CRITICISM OF ROOSEVELT SPEECH

Paper Declares U. S. Wealth Was Obtained by Wars of Expansion and Conquest.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Jan. 6.—Fascists saw the resentment of Premier Mussolini behind editorial criticism of President Roosevelt's neutrality speech, written by the noted editor, Virginio Gayda, in the Giornale d'Italia.

Mussolini's name nowhere was mentioned, but many said Gayda would not have dared to publish such statements without governmental approval.

Referring to Roosevelt's expressed preference for democracy as compared with autocracy, Gayda declared:

1. United States wealth was "attained with wars of expansion and conquest during which they exterminated all colored and native races."

2. Roosevelt democracy "nevertheless has not known how to stamp out crimes of gangsters and finally Lindbergh, America's national hero, has been obliged to seek safety for his child in voluntary exile across the ocean."

3. "Roosevelt's attempt at American intervention in European and League affairs establishes a precedent for intervention by Europe or other continents in American affairs."

President Roosevelt also was warned that a "ban or excessive limitation on oil would not halt Italian operations, but could only provoke new world complications."

Italy, Gayda said, can provide for all its needs but "other reactions belong to the realm of the unknown."

He concluded that "Roosevelt's proposal would signify not only a clear intervention of the United States in the conflict against every principle of neutrality but also their adherence to League of Nations policy and direct submission to British policy."

The Ministry of Press and Propaganda said Gayda's article was not official.

French Press Assails U. S. Over Neutrality Message.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—President Roosevelt's neutrality message drew sharp attacks in the French press today.

Le Journal said: "The United States from now on demands and benefits from neutrality whenever it pleases, and benefits a belligerent when it pleases."

L'Homme Libre stated: "The American neutrality is founded not on a basis of justice, but on sentiments of profound egotism. America wishes to defend her peace at any price, even at the risk of compromising that of others."

TEXT OF MAJORITY OPINION HOLDING AAA IS INVALID Continued from Page Six.

that they envisage improbable legislation. The supposed cases are no more improbable than would the present act have been deemed a few years ago.

Possibilities Considered. Until recently no suggestion of the existence of any such power in the Federal Government has been advanced. The expressions of the framers of the Constitution, the decisions of this court interpreting that instrument and the writings of great commentators will be searched in vain for any suggestion that there exists in the clause under discussion or elsewhere in the Constitution, the authority whereby every provision and every fair implication from that instrument may be subverted, the independence of the individual States obliterated, and the United States converted into a central government exercising uncontrolled police power in every State of the Union, superseding all local control or regulation of the affairs or concerns of the States.

Hamilton himself, the leading advocate of broad interpretation of the power to tax and to appropriate for the general welfare, never suggested that any power granted by the Constitution could be used for the destruction of local self-government in the states. Story countenances no such doctrine. It seems never to have occurred to them, or to those who have agreed with them, that the general welfare of the United States (which has aptly been termed "an indestructible union, composed of indestructible states") might be served by obliterating the constituent members of the union. But to this fatal conclusion the doctrine contended for would inevitably lead. And its sole premise is that, though the makers of the Constitution, in erecting the Federal Government, intended sedulously to limit and define its powers, so as to reserve to the states and the people sovereign power, to be wielded by the states and their citizens and not to be invaded by the United States, they nevertheless by a single clause gave power to the Congress to tear down the barriers, to invade the states' jurisdiction, and to become a parliament of the whole people, subject to no restrictions save such as are self-imposed. The argument when seen in its true character and the light of its inevitable results must be rejected.

Since, as we have pointed out, there was no power in the Congress to impose the contested exaction, it could not lawfully ratify or confirm what an executive officer had done in that regard. Consequently the act of 1935 does not affect the rights of the parties.

The judgment is affirmed.

RUFFLED CURTAINS
\$1.59 Value!
99c Set

Dainty ruffled Curtains in favored Priscilla style! Splendid quality Marquisette in charming woven figures. Full width... 2 1/2 yards long. Complete with tie-backs.

\$1.29 Attractive COTTAGE SETS
Six Pieces!
\$1.05 Set

Dainty Cottage Sets in colorful patterns! They have 1 1/2-yard tops and 1-yard bottoms! Complete with tie-backs. Variety of designs.

\$1 Priscilla Style Curtains
Exceptionally Low Priced Beginning Tuesday!
Ruffled Curtains in many captivating woven figures on cream grounds. With tie-backs. **69c**

FAMOUS-BARR CO'S BASEMENT ECONOMY STORE

Here's Our Annual Value-Treat for Thrifty Home-Makers!

JANUARY SALE OF LOVELY CURTAINS

Beginning Tuesday... Features a Wide Selection of Styles for Most Any Need

\$2.49 Fringed LACE PANELS
Limited Quantity!
\$1.39 Each

Beautifully designed Panels of mercerized Egyptian yarns in filet and shadow weaves. Drastically underpriced in this offering.

BATHROOM CURTAINS
1 1/2 Yards Long!
88c Pair

Add fresh charm to the appearance of your bathroom with these colorful Curtains. Fully ruffled... neatly made... complete with tie-backs.

TAILORED LACE PANELS
\$1.39 Value!
99c Each

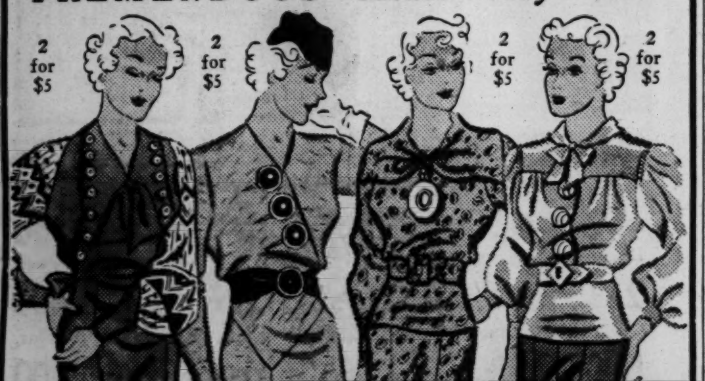
Novelty woven Lace Panels in two charming patterns. 50 inches wide! In popular tailored style. Choose for every window of your home.

\$1.29 Tailored Curtains
Featured in This Offering Tuesday! Pair
Trim, tailored Curtains with deep side and bottom hems. 2 1/2 yards long. **98c**

\$2.69 Irish Point Curtains
Add Fresh Charm to Windows! Very Special at
Full width Curtains in dainty appliqued designs on splendid quality net. Pair **\$1.98**
Basement Economy Balcony

STOUT WOMEN

"Take the SAMPLES, too!" said the MAKER, and we DID, when we saw what TREMENDOUS values they were!



So, Tuesday, 700—\$5.95 and \$3.95 EACH

NEW DRESSES

- Dressy Afternoon Frocks!
 - Street and Sport Styles!
 - New Fashions! New Trims!
- Sizes 16 1/2 to 30 1/2; 38 to 56.

2 for \$5

Any 2 Sizes—Any 2 Styles—Any 2 Colors—2 for \$5
Gorgeous Lane Trims! Scarf Sleeves! Metal-shot Paisleys! Prints on Solids! And dozens of other 1936 fashions that you will see later at MUCH HIGHER PRICES! COME EARLY!

Come Early! Bring a Friend!

Sensational Value!
Two-Way Stretch Woven
Lastex Girdle
Sizes 28 to 40
\$2.98

Reg. to \$29.75
FURRED WINTER COATS
\$15

Gorgeous collars of genuine fur! Fine fabrics! Beautifully lined and finished. Sizes 14 to 20; 16 1/2 to 32.

Lane Bryant Basement
SIXTH and LOCUST

BUST THAT COLD WIDE OPEN

Don't Merely Check It With Half-Way Measures!

Deal with a cold in earnest. Deal with it in seriousness. A cold is too fraught with danger to be taken lightly. Many a case of flu and pneumonia has started with nothing more than a "common cold".

Treat a cold for what it is—an internal infection. Therefore, internal treatment.

Treat a cold with a preparation made for colds and not a "cure-all". Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine is your answer to a cold.

It is a cold tablet, made expressly for the treatment of colds and not for all kinds of ailments.

It is internal in effect and it does four important things.

First, it opens the bowels, an important step in overcoming a cold.

Second, it checks the infection in the system, a vital step.

Third, it relieves the headache and fever.

Fourth, it tones the system and helps fortify against further attack.

These are the four effects a cold calls for and in Bromo Quinine you get them all in the form of a single tablet.

Play safe—make sure! The moment a cold threatens, go right to your drugstore for a package of Grove's Bromo Quinine. Begin taking the tablets immediately, two every four hours, until relieved. Prompt use of Bromo Quinine will often stop a cold in 24 hours and that's the speed of action you want.

Bromo Quinine contains nothing harmful and is safe to take. Ask for it with your mind made up that you're not going to accept a substitute.

OUR JANUARY SALE OF "MILL-REJECT" RUGS

Is a Timely Opportunity to Re-Cover Your Floors and Effect Savings of Truly Remarkable Character

AMERICAN ORIENTAL RUGS **\$26.88**
\$37.50 Rejects

The colors are woven through to the back... insuring lasting beauty. 9x12-foot size.

9x12 Wool Wilton Rugs **\$39.98**
\$49.95 rejects! Soft, silky pile subject to minute patterns. Fringed.

Seamless Axminsters **\$28.48**
\$37.50 rejects! 8.3x10.6-ft. Rugs... subject to minute misweaves.

\$2.48 to \$3.50 Carpet Pieces
27x54-in. size Wiltons and Axminsters... all with neatly bound ends. **\$1.94**

9x12 SEAMLESS VELVETS
Rejects of \$21.95 Grade!
\$18.48

Beautiful Rugs... woven with a soft, silky pile that harmonizes with most any decorating scheme. Choose from many pleasing patterns. Heavily fringed ends.

Convenient Deferred Payments May Be Arranged. Small Carrying Charge.

SEAMLESS AXMINSTER RUGS **\$27.48**
\$32.50 Rejects

9x12-foot Rugs... woven of all-wool yarns... with a thick, heavy pile. Seamless backs.

Seamless Axminsters **\$16.88**
\$23.95 rejects! 6x9-ft. Rugs in designs that readily match larger size rugs.

Axminster Throw Rugs **\$1.99**
\$2.69 rejects! 27x-45-in. size Rugs in colorful combinations.

59c to 79c Carpet Samples
18x27-inch size! Axminster and Wilton pieces in figured and plain patterns. Bound. **48c**
Basement Economy Store

It Began Today at 9 A. M.! Our Annual, MONEY-SAVING

JANUARY Sale of SILKS

And Acetate Fabrics... Specially Purchased for This Event!

Here is a glorious array of fabrics in weaves and colors that are suitable for Spring wear! They were purchased from manufacturers and wholesalers who wished to clear their stocks before taking inventory... at extraordinary price concessions! Come on, thrifty home-sewers... choose generously from this intriguing selection and assure yourself of smart wardrobes for the coming season at a cost that is remarkably low.

69c to \$1.39 Values! Yard..

- Silk Crepe
- Cereal Crepe
- Matelasse Silk
- Celanese Taffeta
- Printed Crepe
- Plaid Silk Taffeta
- Silk Broadcloth
- Bemberg Checks
- Crinkle Crepe
- Chenille Prints
- Suede Acetate
- Pure-Dye Canton
- Rough Sheers
- Silk Seersucker
- Silk Georgette
- Cork Screw Crepe

48c

In a Riot of Colors to Please Most Every Fancy... But Not in Every Weave
Basement Economy Balcony

MINERS MOVE TO DISMISS SUIT

Charge That Jacob Henry Baker Is Resident of Illinois.
HARRISBURG, Ill., Jan. 6.—Counsel for the Progressive Miners used five witnesses in behalf of a motion to dismiss a suit against the Miners Union in the case of Jacob

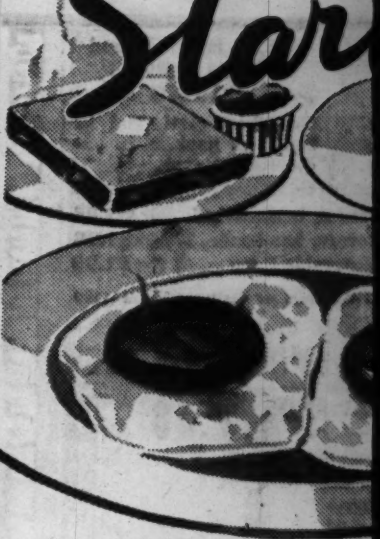


Your Child's P

THE BEST of photographs... taken by our expert photographer who is specially trained to get perfectly adorable pictures of your child... AND the best and most expert articles on child training, brought to you by Parent's Magazine... the "bible" of a third of a million mothers!

No Appointment Necessary
DOUBLE EAGLE ST
Studio Located on Basement

FAMOUS-BARR CO'S BASEMENT ECONOMY STORE



Served From 7 A. M.
Hot Buckwheat Cakes, Butter, Tunnelway Cubed Steak, Pan French Toast with Jelly, Rasche Boiled Salt Mackerel, Drawn Griddle Cakes, Butter, Maple

Served From 10:30 A.
Meat Balls, Spaghetti, Butter, Beef Stew, Vegetables, Butter, Roast Beef Hash, with Butter, Hot Baked Ham Sandwich, with Chili Mac with Butter and Hot Delicious Tunnelway Chili with Apple Dumpling with Vanilla Pumpkin Pie with Whipped Cream Mince Meat Pie with Brandy Sauce Homemade Cheese Cake, Whipped Dutch Apple Pie with Cheese Chocolate Eclair, with Whipped Maple Pecan Newport, with Sugar Oyster Stew, Celery Hearts, Cr Fried Half Spring Chicken, Broiled Cubed Steak, Hot Biscuits, Broiled T-Bone Steak, Butter, Escalloped Oysters, Biscuits, Fried Oysters, Cocktail Sauce, Baked Red Snapper, Creole Sauce, Fresh Strawberry Shortcake

FAMOUS Tunnelway

Entrance 404 N. 7th St.

CO'S
STORE

Home-Makers!

LOVELY
NS

ules for Most Any Need

TAILORED LACE PANELS
\$1.39 Value!
99c Each

Novelty woven Lace Panels in two charming patterns. 50 inches wide! In popular tailored style. Choose for every window of your home.

Point Curtains
to Windows! Very Special at
in dainty ap-
splendid quality **\$1.98**
Basement Economy Balcony

AXMINSTER
\$27.48

woven of all-wool
ck, heavy pile. Seam-

Axminster Throw Rugs
\$1.99

\$2.69 rejects! 27x-
45-in. size Rugs in
colorful combina-
tions.

pet Samples
Axminster
in figured
ound.
ment Economy Store
48c

8c

ot of Colors to
Most Every Fancy
ot in Every Weave
Basement Economy Balcony

MINERS MOVE TO DISMISS SUIT

Charge That Jacob Henry Baker Is Resident of Illinois.
HARRISBURG, Ill., Jan. 6.—Counsel for the Progressive Miners used five witnesses in behalf of a motion to dismiss a suit against the Miners Union in the case of Jacob

Henry Baker, on the ground that Baker is a resident of Illinois in the Federal Court at Danville Saturday. Baker was injured during ambush firing upon a caravan of miners near Harrisburg in 1934, and then moved to Oklahoma, where, should the court rule that his residence is in Oklahoma, he would be allowed to seek damages in Federal Court.



For
the
**FIRST
TIME**

Your Child's Picture Taken AND

THE BEST of photographs... taken by our expert photographer who is specially trained to get perfectly adorable pictures of your child... AND the best and most-entertaining articles on child training, brought to you by Parent's Magazine... the "bible" of a third of a million mothers!

...an entire year's \$2 subscription to
PARENT'S MAGAZINE
the nationally famous magazine on rearing children from crib to college
WILL BE INCLUDED
3 lovely 8x10 pictures of your child... and a year's subscription.
This combination offer good **THIS WEEK ONLY**

No Appointment Necessary
DOUBLE EAGLE STAMPS TUESDAY
Studio Located on Basement Economy Balcony.

FAMOUS-BARR CO.'S
BASEMENT ECONOMY STORE

BAR TO CHECK UP ON PRACTICES OF CASUALTY FIRMS

Open Hearing to Be Held at Hotel Jefferson Jan. 29 on Work of Claims Departments.

An investigation of the casualty insurance business as it affects the integrity of the bar will be started by the Advisory Committee to the chairman of the State Bar Committee at an open hearing at Hotel Jefferson Jan. 29, with the aim of ending practices that have caused casualty insurance rates to soar in Missouri.

The bar committees, which have been investigating certain "ambu-

For Bad Cough, Mix This Better Remedy at Home

Needs No Cooking! Big Saving!
You'll be pleasantly surprised when you make up this home mixture and try it for distressing coughs due to colds. It's no trouble to mix, and costs but a trifle, yet it can be depended upon to give quick, effective relief. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water for a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any drugist, put it into a pint bottle, and fill up with your sugar syrup. The pint thus made gives you four times as much cough remedy for your money, yet it is far more effective than ready-made medicine. Keeps perfectly and tastes fine. This home-mixed remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It soothes the irritated membranes, loosens the phlegm, and helps clear the air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Pinex is a compound of Norway Pine, in concentrated form, famous for its quick effect in stopping coughs due to colds. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

lance-chasing" lawyers in different parts of the State, now turn to improper practices reported in the claim departments of certain insurance companies.

The work of the bar committees in the past year has resulted in the disbarment of a number of lawyers for unethical practices, and some lawyers withdrew from practice rather than stand trial. There are still other lawyers to be investigated, but the bar committees are handicapped by lack of funds, the appropriation for this work being less than \$20,000 a year.

Action Held Up for Lack of Funds. The committees are behind in their work for this reason. Many cases already investigated are pending and action could be taken at once against at least three prominent attorneys in different parts were the committees not handicapped by lack of money. As matters stand, these lawyers may continue as they have in the past until the committee can get around to them later in the year.

Discussing the casualty insurance situation, a member of the Advisory Committee said to a Post-Dispatch reporter: "This casualty insurance investigation should be made for the sake of the profession and its interest, for the protection of the public, and for the benefit of the insurance business itself. Practices have developed in the claim departments that are not proper."

"The solicitation of personal injury business by employees of claim departments of one company against the policy-holders of other companies is a prevalent abuse. By activities of the Bar committees the solicitation of personal injury cases has been reduced. This has given greater opportunity to the claim adjusters for the casualty companies to make wholly inadequate and improvident settlements with injured persons."

"Hitherto when the damage suit lawyer solicited business and got to the injured person by the time the claim adjuster got there, improvident settlements were not frequent. In fact, the complaint was that the damage suit lawyer imposed exorbitant settlements and unnecessary litigation upon the insurance companies."

"Now the reverse is coming true. The injured person, because of ignorance of his rights, financial distress and lack of advice, is left to the mercy of the claim adjuster. This should not be, and it is the duty of the Bar to rectify this condition."

Question of False Claims. While the program for the hearing does not specifically call for it, the question of false claims may be discussed. A special committee of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce has made a study of fake claims in personal injury cases as they relate to the lawyer, his doctor friend, loose methods of insurance claim departments and dilatory tactics of the courts. The survey attributes high insurance rates in this State largely to false claims, pointing out that insurance companies should not be criticised for having increased rates until Kansas City and St. Louis, which have the same rate, now pay a higher premium on automobile and all other kinds of liability insurance than New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Baltimore, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Washington, Minneapolis, New Orleans and Cincinnati. Only Cleveland and Omaha, the large cities has a higher rate and that only in a few classes of insurance.

Insurance men say that while the survey was devoted to conditions in Kansas City, St. Louis is not without fault. A small but effective group, composed of a few lawyers, has harassed casualty companies with fake claims in St. Joseph in the last three years, and several large companies have ceased writing business in that city.

In case after case examined by the Kansas City committee there was evidence of "ambulance-chasing," and incitation to perjury. The report cited cases in which claimants involved in accidents, and who might be entitled to moderate sums for injuries, were solicited by as many as ten lawyers within 48 hours, all of whom urged and suggested that suit be instituted for large sums of money.

The Kansas City report, which has been studied by the Bar Committee for that city, says in summary:

"A fake claim racket does in fact exist in this community; has existed for several years, and is apparently steadily growing more vicious; a situation which to us seems nothing more or less than legalized robbery, carried on by parasitical members of society hiding under the cloak of professional standing, exacting a heavy tribute which is being paid indirectly by all citizens and directly by business interests and private individuals."

"We feel that it is indeed a sad commentary to discover, just as the country is emerging from a serious wave of major crimes involving murder, kidnapping and extortion, and while the country is embattled with the destructive forces of the worst economic crisis in history, that we have permitted a malignant growth to fester like a cancer in the very heart of our social system, namely, our courts of law, which due to chicanery, perjury and the prostitution of two honored professions by a few of their members, find themselves being used as an agency by which this extortion is exacted."

An appeal was made in the report for state-wide support of the Bar Committee in their endeavor to end the fake claim racket.

Roy H. Faulkner Speaks Tomorrow. Roy H. Faulkner, president of the Auburn automobile company, will speak at the meeting of the Advertising Club tomorrow at 2:15 p. m. at Hotel Statler. Members of the Chamber of Commerce, Sales Managers, Bureau and Greater St. Louis Automobile Dealers Association have been invited. Mr. Faulkner will speak on "Selling America."

Start the Day RIGHT

With Two Fried Eggs, Buttered Toast, Grape Jelly and a Cup of Our Delicious Coffee

Served From 7 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

Hot Buckwheat Cakes, Butter, Maple Syrup, Coffee, 15c
Tunnelway Cubed Steak, Pan Gravy, Hot Biscuits, 15c
French Toast with Jelly, Rasher Bacon, 15c
Boiled Salt Mackerel, Drawn Butter, Boiled Potato 15c
Griddle Cakes, Butter, Maple Syrup, Coffee, 15c

Served From 10:30 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Meat Balls, Spaghetti, Butter, Hot Biscuits, 15c
Beef Stew, Vegetables, Butter, Hot Biscuits, 15c
Roast Beef Hash, with Butter, Hot Biscuits, 15c
Hot Baked Ham Sandwich, with Gravy, 10c
Chili Mac with Butter and Hot Biscuits, 15c
Delicious Tunnelway Chili with Crackers, 10c
Apple Dumpling with Vanilla Sauce, 10c
Pumpkin Pie with Whipped Cream, 10c
Mince Meat Pie with Brandy Sauce, 10c
Homemade Cheese Cake, Whipped Cream, 10c
Dutch Apple Pie with Cheese, 10c
Chocolate Eclair, with Whipped Cream, 10c
Maple Pecan Newports, with Sugar Wafers, 15c
Oyster Stew, Celery Hearts, Crackers, 20c
Fried Half Spring Chicken, Butter, Biscuits, 35c
Fried Cubed Steak, Hot Biscuits, Butter, 25c
Broiled T-Bone Steak, Butter, Biscuits, 30c
Escalloped Oysters, Biscuits, Butter, Coffee, 20c
Fried Oysters, Cocktail Sauce, Cole Slaw, 25c
Baked Red Snapper, Creole Sauce, Toast, 20c
Fresh Strawberry Shortcake, 10c

Here's another of those grand Tunnelway Treats... that have made it the town's most popular restaurant! Try it... you'll like the large portions that are served... and the minute prices that are charged!

- Cheerful, Courteous Waitresses. Crisp, Clean Napkins!
- Expert Cooking in a Thoroughly Modernized Kitchen!
- And You Are Served Only the Best and Purest of Foods!

FAMOUS-BARR CO.'S Tunnelway RESTAURANT

Entrance 404 N. 7th St. . . or Through Basement Economy Store

Just 100 WESTINGHOUSE
STREAMLINE REFRIGERATORS

STARTING TUESDAY at 9!

Current Model
6.7 Cu. Ft. Capacity

\$249.50 Value!

\$188.50

Two Convenient Ways to Buy Your Westinghouse!

On the F.H.A. Plan:
No cash payment; up to 3 years to pay; carrying charge.

Or Our Liberalized Deferred Payment Plan:
Small cash payment, nominal carrying charge; balance in monthly payments.

Economical to Operate Due to St. Louis' Low Home Electric Rate!

SEVENTH FLOOR

You Save \$61 by Ordering This Spacious Westinghouse NOW!

Trust the Dominant Store to bring you an offering like this! All are new, current model boxes... the large 6.7 cubic foot size with the noted Westinghouse features, such as, Dulux exterior; built-in crisping pan; chilling tray; automatic light, and Handy-jack ice tray release. Freezes 118 cubes or 12½ pounds of ice at one time. We were very fortunate in securing these 100 boxes... you will be very wise if you place the order for yours Tuesday!

DOUBLE EAGLE STAMPS TUESDAY

FAMOUS-BARR CO.

OPERATED BY THE MAY DEPT STORES CO. WE GIVE AND REDEEM EAGLE STAMPS—FEW RESTRICTED ARTICLES EXCEPTED

PINCHOT CHARGES GRAFTING IN WPA JOBS IN HIS STATE

Writes to Roosevelt That
Men Had to Pay Private
Agency to Get Govern-
ment Relief Work.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. — Gif-
ford Pinchot, former Governor of
Pennsylvania, charged last night
that "WPA actually assists in the
systematic collection of graft from
the needy" in Philadelphia.

In a second open letter to Pres-
ident Roosevelt, Pinchot declared he
had receipts showing that a private
employment agency, which he
named, took \$20 from one man and
\$22.50 from another "as the price
of securing employment under the
Government of the United States
as administered by the WPA."

Pinchot charged that applicants
for Works Progress Administration
jobs were referred to a private em-
ployment agency by the State em-
ployment office, and that the pri-
vate agency then gets them "a job
under WPA."

Told of Other Cases.
"How the proceeds of this un-
speakable infamy were divided with
the Democratic organization which
was guilty of it, I have not yet
been informed," the letter contin-
ued. "I am told that additional
cases may be found in official docu-
ments—that reports made to the
White House by your own agents
confirm my letter."

Referring to President Roose-
velt's reply to his first letter (the
reply was not made public), Pin-
chot said he violated "no confidence
in saying that objection has been
made to my first letter on the
ground that it contains only gen-
eral charges unsupported by spe-
cific instances."

Pinchot listed several instances
in support of his accusation that
Pennsylvania relief had been "sold
into political bondage," but with-
held names, because "obviously I
would have put men who bitterly
need work at the tender mercy of
the political administrators of
WPA."

Urges 'House Cleaning.'
Telling the President that only a
"thorough house cleaning" could
redeem his pledge to keep re-
lief out of politics, Pinchot added:
"While I cannot properly dis-
close what your letter contained, there
can be no objection to my saying
what it did not contain. There is
nothing in your letter that invali-
dates a single word of mine—noth-
ing which relieves you of your per-
sonal pledge to keep relief out of
politics, and nothing to show that
your pledge is being kept."

"I ask you again to make the
dead match the word. I ask you
to protect the unemployed of my
State from the political harpies
who are preying upon them. I ask
you to see that money appropri-
ated for relief is no longer taken

UNIVERSITY HEAD'S SON KILLED BY GAS



JOY GIBSON GATES.

ACCIDENT VERDICT IN DEATH OF COLLEGE PRESIDENT'S SON

Jay Gibson Gates, 25, Found Lying
in Garage Overcome by Auto
Fumes.

BRYN MAWR, Pa., Jan. 6.—Pol-
ice of Lower Merion Township and
a physician attributed the death of
Jay Gibson Gates to the accidental
inhalation of monoxide fumes from
his automobile. Gates, 25 years
old, was the son of Thomas S.
Gates, president of the University
of Pennsylvania and former mem-
ber of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The young man's wife found his
body late Saturday in the garage
at their home in this fashionable
Philadelphia suburb. The motor of
the car was racing. Dr. Samuel B.
Sturgis said death was "absolutely
accidental." He and police ex-
pressed the belief that Gates was
warning the motor and meanwhile
the doors of the garage were blown
closed.

Gates was an insurance broker.
He was graduated from the Univer-
sity of Pennsylvania in 1933. The
next year he married Miss Phyllis
Lueders. He was a brother of Vir-
ginia Ewing Gates, who left a dude
ranch in Wyoming in September,
1934, and was found a week later
in Idaho as the wife of Daniel
McCafferty, a gardener and chauff-
eur.

Head of State Employment Office
Denies Pinchot's Charges.
By the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—
Charges by former Gov. Pinchot
that the WPA "assists in collection
of graft from the needy" were de-
nied last night by Franklin G. Con-
nor, head of the State Employment
Office in Philadelphia.

"I emphatically deny that the
Philadelphia office has ever re-
ferred a single person to a fee-
charging agency for placement on
WPA rolls," Connor said.

DOUBLE EAGLE STAMPS TUESDAY!

FAMOUS-BARR CO.

OPERATED BY THE MAY DEPT. STORES CO.

WE GIVE AND REDEEM EAGLE STAMPS—FEW RESTRICTED ARTICLES EXCEPTED

Defeat Colds and Winter Ills

Use These Famed K-M & Kwikway

Electrical Health Appliances

To Build You Up and Keep You Well!

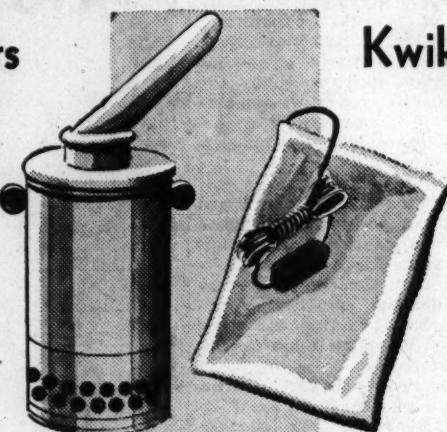
Now Specially Priced, Starting Tuesday!

Kwikway Vaporizers

Non-Rusting, Non-Corroding!

\$1.89

- Provides medicated vapor treatment for colds, etc.
- Directional spout is ad-justable and removable.
- Has patented cup arrange-ment for medicinal liquid.

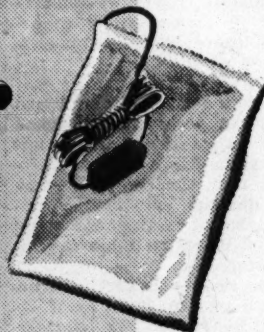


Kwikway 3-Heat Pads

For Relief From Pain!

\$1.79

- Has large heating surface.
- Heats quickly; switch on cord.
- Control inside pad for added protection.

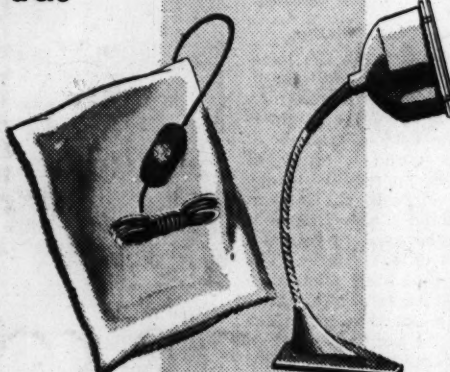


K-M Heating Pads

Asbestos Lined!

\$4.95

- 3-heat control switch on cord.
- Washable rubber slide-fastener cover.
- For relief from pain, for hot applications.

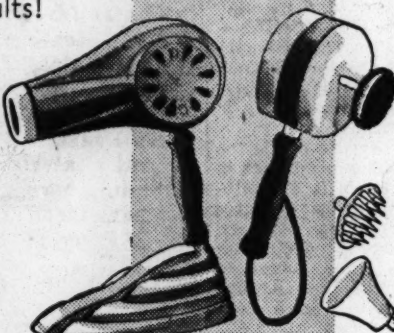


Kwikway Hair Dryers

For Thorough and Quick Results!

\$1.95

- Dries hair the natural way.
- Warm air, blower type.
- Prevents danger of expos-ure to cold air.
- Adjusts to any angle; can be used as portable dryer.



Infra-Red Ray Lamps

Famed K-M Make!

\$3.95

- Penetrating... soothing... healing... easy to use.
- Infra-red ray treatments are resistance builders.
- Flexible arm; aluminum bowl with wire guard.



Kwikway Vibrators

Keep Up Proper Circulation!

\$1.19

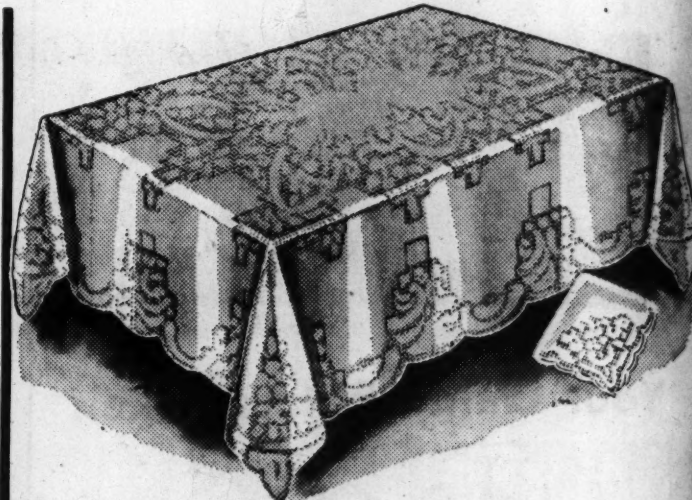
- Relieve sore muscles with vi-brator massage.
- For scalp massage, body build-ing, facials, etc.
- Builds up resistance.
- With 3 applicators.

These Appliances Are Economical to Use Due to St. Louis' Low Home Electric Rate!
Seventh Floor, or Call Garfield 4500

Children's and Beginners' KNITTING CLASSES

Start Saturday, Jan. 11, at 9 A. M.
in Our Sixth Floor Tea Room!

Registration requirements; purchase of pair of knitting needles and hank of Superior Lustre, total 50c. Choice of 3 models to make!
Registration Art Needlework Section—Sixth Floor



In Our January Linen Sale!

Lovely Mosaic

Linen DINNER SETS

\$13.95 Set: 72x90-In. Cloth; 8 Napkins \$9.95

\$18.95 Sets; 72x108-In. Cloth; 12 Napkins — \$12.95

Truly exquisite, with their beautiful hand-work designs on heavy, rich cream linen. Add distinction to your dining table with this charming napery... and save extensively!

Soft, Double Thread Terry CANNON BATH TOWELS

35c Value, Each 29c

Very absorbent Towels in smart pastel colors of green, gold, peach, orchid and blue with white borders. In the 20x40-inch size.

\$1.98 Embroidered Pillowcases \$1.35 Pr.

Hand embroidered de-signs on good quality bleached cotton casing.

\$15.95 Hemstitched Damask Sets \$11.45

66x108-in. cloth and 12 20x20-in. napkins in ex-quisite patterns.

\$1.69 Plain Linen Pillowcases, hemstitched, pair \$1.24
\$2.98 Fillet Lace Table Covers, handmade, 72x90, \$1.88
39c Huck Towels of good durable linen 3 for \$1.00

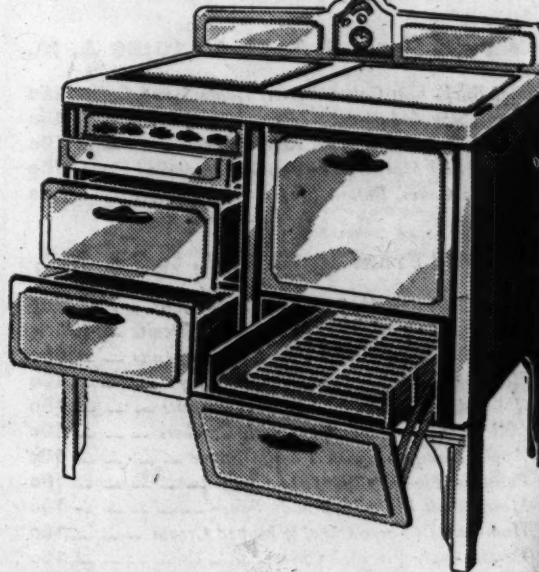
Third Floor, or Call Garfield 4500

Home Owners, Renters!

Purchase on the

F. H. A. PLAN

No Cash Payment, Small Carry-ing Charge, Monthly Payments!



"White Star"

... Famed GAS RANGES

\$99.50 Value! \$79.50

And Your Old Range!

- Beautiful table top model!
- Fully insulated oven with Heatmaster!
- Electric clock and lamp!
- Magiclite top burner lighter!
- Porcelain grates! • 2 utility drawers!
- Choice of all-white; ivory with green!

Star Menus—Yours Without Charge. Ask for One! Seventh Floor

Fashio
Initiate
New V



Beginning
Coat of F
Our Own

7 FUR CO

- 1—\$750 Black Russian C
- 1—\$695 Black Russian C
- 1—\$825 Natural Brown
- 1—\$750 Russian White E
- 1—\$750 Brown Summer
- 1—\$650 Pearl Gray Pers
- 1—\$625 Brown Caracul

9 FUR CO

- 1—\$375 Stunning Logw
- Sealskin Fitted Coat .
- 1—\$375 Black Alaska Se
- 1—\$350 Jap Mink Swagg
- 2—\$350 Natural Gray Kr
- 3—\$298 Hudson Seal (dy
- 1—\$325 Black Kidskin
- Lovely Silver Fox Colla

38 FUR CO

- 11—\$179 Hudson Seal (d
- 3—\$159 Muskrat Swagg
- 8—\$159 Black and Brov
- 4—\$225 Black Caracul
- 2—\$199 Jap Weasel Swag
- 1—\$179 Brown Kid-Car
- 1—\$159 Civet Cat Swag
- 2—\$179 Scotch Mole Sw
- 3—\$179 Black Persian
- 1—\$159 Krimmer-Caracul
- 1—\$179 Leopard Cat Sw
- 1—\$199 Natural Squirre

Special L

\$100 Caracul and
\$ 89 Lapins, Kids,
\$ 79 Beaverettes",

Swagger and Fitt
Sizes for Misses
Dyed Coney. Processed La

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At Savings, i

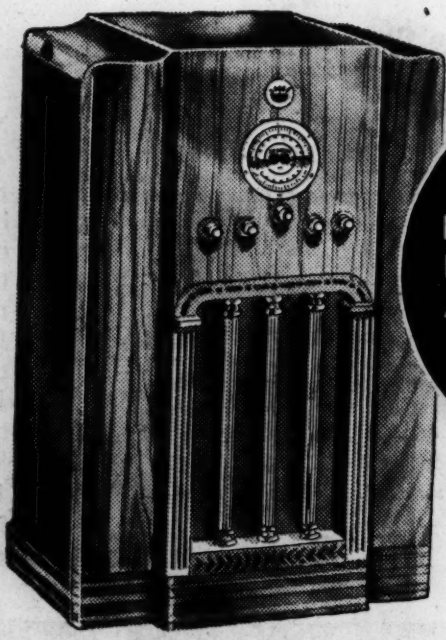


Leber FOOD MARKET
SIXTH ST. AT FRANKLIN AVE.

1936 OTHER FOOD BARGAINS JUST AS GOOD AS THESE!

LEAN BRISKET BOILING	PALMOLIVE SOAP
BEEF LB. 9c	4c BAR
SUGAR CURED BACON 27c LB.	NAVY BEANS LB. 2c (LIMITED)
CHOICE HAND PICKED	CORN TOMATOES PEAS 7c
EARLY JUNE	LOAF CHEESE 21c LB.
PIMENTO—BRICK AMERICAN—SWISS	
PURE TUB LARD 12c LB.	1 Lb. Can RED SALMON 15c
GOOD COOKING POTATOES 10 LBS. 10c	LARGE HEADS LETTUCE EA. 3c

Special Trade-In Sale on Newest 1936 Sparton Radios



Model 1066
11-Tube All-Wave

\$30 ALLOWANCE

Regular Price \$149.95
Allowance \$ 30.00
YOU PAY \$119.95

- Electric Eye Tuning!
- 4 Bands! Metal Tubes!
- Gets Foreign Stations, Police Calls, Amateurs!
- Mahogany Cabinet!
- Large Sparton Electro-Dynamic Speaker!

NO DOWN PAYMENT
Required on These Sparton Radios,
Carrying Charge, Monthly Payments

\$69.95 Model 666 Spartons, \$49.95
(And Your Old Radio)
Eighth Floor



Carriages, Strollers

\$5.98-\$49.50 Grades

Floor Samples LESS 25%

Canvas and fiber... Eng-lish type sulkies and coach-es. Some slightly soiled.

Ninth Floor

Fashion Center Initiates a Grand New Value Event!

FAMOUS-BARR CO.

OPERATED BY THE MAY DEPT. STORES CO.

WE GIVE AND REDEEM EAGLE STAMPS—FEW RESTRICTED ARTICLES EXCEPTED

JANUARY FUR SALE

Beginning Tuesday . . . Brings an Unsurpassed Opportunity for You to Select a Fur Coat of Fashion Center Quality . . . at Decisive Savings! Hundreds of Coats from Our Own Stock . . . and Special Purchases at **Reductions of 25% to 50%!**

7 FUR COATS

- 1—\$750 Black Russian Caracul with Cape
- 1—\$695 Black Russian Caracul Fitted Coat
- 1—\$825 Natural Brown Persian Swagger
- 1—\$750 Russian White Ermine Swagger
- 1—\$750 Brown Summer Ermine Swagger
- 1—\$650 Pearl Gray Persian Swagger
- 1—\$625 Brown Caracul with Silver Fox

\$398

15 FUR COATS

- 2—\$395 Black Persian Fitted Coats
- 1—\$395 Natural Jap Mink Swagger Coat
- 1—\$395 Natural Jap Mink Fitted Coat
- 1—\$395 Pearl Gray Caracul Swagger
- 2—\$375 Black Kid-Caracul Swagger Coats
- 2—\$350 Jap Weasel Fitted Coats
- 2—\$375 Jap Mink Fitted Dress Coats
- 1—\$395 Black Persian Lamb Fitted Coat

\$248

9 FUR COATS

- 1—\$375 Stunning Logwood Brown Alaska Sealskin Fitted Coat . . . size 18
- 1—\$375 Black Alaska Sealskin Coat
- 1—\$350 Jap Mink Swagger Coat, size 16
- 2—\$350 Natural Gray Krimmer Swaggers
- 3—\$298 Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats
- 1—\$325 Black Kidskin Fitted Coat with a Lovely Silver Fox Collar

\$198

26 FUR COATS

- 5—\$250 Black Persian Swagger Coats
- 2—\$225 Sleek Brown Pony Swagger Coats
- 2—\$250 Jap Weasel Swagger Coats
- 5—\$225 Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats
- 3—\$250 Jap Weasel Fitted Coats
- 1—\$225 Sleek Black Pony Fitted Coat
- 2—\$225 Black Kidskin Swagger Coats
- 1—\$225 Black Kidskin Fitted Coat
- 5—\$225 Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Swaggers

\$148

38 FUR COATS

- 11—\$179 Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats
- 3—\$159 Muskrat Swaggers & Fitted Coats
- 4—\$159 Black and Brown Pony Coats
- 4—\$225 Black Caracul with Silver Fox
- 2—\$199 Jap Weasel Swaggers & Fitted Coats
- 1—\$179 Brown Kid-Caracul Swagger
- 1—\$159 Civet Cat Swagger Coat
- 2—\$179 Scotch Mole Swagger Coats
- 3—\$179 Black Persian Lamb Swaggers
- 1—\$159 Krimmer-Caracul Swagger Coat
- 1—\$179 Leopard Cat Swagger Coat
- 1—\$199 Natural Squirrel Swagger Coat

\$108

50 FUR COATS

- 2—\$139 Black Persian Lamb Swaggers
- 7—\$139 Muskrat Swaggers & Fitted Coats
- 5—\$125 Beaverette (dyed coney) Coats
- 16—\$110 Northern Seals (dyed coney) Coats
- 6—\$125 Northern Seals (dyed coney) Coats
- 2—\$139 Civet Cat Swagger Coats
- 4—\$110 Brown or Black Lapin* Swaggers
- 1—\$125 Brown Kidskin Swagger Coat
- 1—\$139 Natural Sealskin Swagger
- 1—\$139 Baronduki Swagger Coat
- 4—\$125 Gray American Broadtail** Coats
- 1—\$125 Brown Pony Fitted Coat

\$88

Special Low-Price Group

- \$100 Caracul and Sealines*
- \$ 89 Lapins*, Kids, Broadtails**
- \$ 79 Beaverettes*, Leopard Lapin*

Swagger and Fitted Models . . .
Sizes for Misses and Women!

*Dyed Coney. **Processed Lamb.

\$57

• convenient
deferred
payments may
be arranged

FURS—FOURTH FLOOR

One-of-A-Kind Beauties

- 1 Silver Fox Cape, made to sell at \$750 ———— \$398
- 1 Russian Ermine Cape, made to sell at \$675 ———— \$398
- 1 Summer Ermine Sport Coat, made to sell at \$425 ———— \$248
- 1 Samoli Leopard Swagger, made to sell at \$450 ———— \$248
- 1 London Smoke Kidskin, made to sell at \$375 ———— \$248
- 1 Natural Beaver Swagger, made to sell at \$375 ———— \$248

Tots' Sample Garments

At Savings, in Our January Sale of Infant's and Children's Wear!



Also One-of-a-
Kind Styles,
Sizes 1 to 6

88c

FROCKS Organdy, pique, voile, lawn and dotted Swisses. Toddlers, sizes 1 to 3; tots, 3 to 6.

SUITS in dressy, nautical and sports types. Sizes for toddlers, 1 to 3, kindergartners 2 to 6!

ONE-PIECES machine and handmade garments included. Whites and pastel colors. Sizes 1 to 3.

FOR THE TINY BABY

Crib Sheets ———— 48c and 78c
Cotton Crib Blankets ———— 78c and \$1.28

GIRLS' AND TOTS' UNDIES

Sample Silk Garments ———— 48c and 88c
Panties, Slips, Bloomers; Tailored, Lace-Trimmed!
Iwanta Sleepers and Pajamas, 4-16, 58c & 88c

Fifth Floor

Truhu Silk Prints

Washable Pure Dye, Pure Silk!

\$1.98
Yard

Like a breath of Spring . . . these colorful new prints designed expressly for tailored sports togs! Sixty-six different patterns . . . exclusive with us in town . . . and all ultra smart!

Wools and Prints for Chic Ensembles

Heather-Laine Wool, Yd. ———— \$1.98 Wear-a-Beau Prints, Yd. ———— \$1.09
Bre'r Heather Wool, Yd. ———— \$2.50 Promenade Prints, Yd. ———— \$1.98

The wools for suits . . . the Wear-a-Beau Dupont Rayon or the Promenade Pure Dye Silk for frocks or blouses to go with them!

3 Days Only! Quadriga Prints! Yard
A grand special that starts Tuesday! Pre-shrunk, colorfast prints! 245 different designs.

22c
Third Floor



Tampax
Napkins
Modern, Comfortable Sanitary Napkins

48c

10 in Box!

(Sterilized . . . and unusually absorbent . . . they will not chafe! Lay in a goodly supply!

Notions—Main Floor

228 RESETTLEMENT PROPOSALS APPROVED

Four Rural-Industrial Communities Planned at Cost of \$31,000,000.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Resettlement Administration said today plans for construction of 228 projects had been approved.

These were listed as: Four rural-industrial communities near metropolitan areas; 86 agricultural communities, 73 "infiltration" projects, 10 tenant-purchase projects, three forest communities, 11 combination agricultural and infiltration projects and 41 subsistence homesteads transferred from the Interior Department.

The four rural-industrial communities, to provide homes for about 5000 families, are to be located at Berwyn Heights, Md.; at Bound Brook, N. J.; near Cincinnati, O., and near Milwaukee, Wis. They are to cost a total of \$31,000,000.

The agricultural communities will consist of adjoining farms, on which houses, barns and community facilities will be built. The infiltration projects involve the transfer of individual families from sub-marginal lands to farms bought in already settled farming areas.

The administration said it had tentatively abandoned 45 subsistence homestead projects transferred to it from the Interior Department. Twenty-six were projects for which allotments of funds had been made, but for which no land had been purchased.

The projects were placed on the "inactive list," the administration said, "primarily because they do not conform to accepted types being considered by the Resettlement Administration, and secondarily because funds are limited." The shelved plans contemplated work in about 30 states.

FOUR WAR OF 1812 PENSIONS WERE PAID BY U. S. LAST YEAR

Other Dependents Include World War, 99,394; Spanish-American, 29,045; Civil, 100,390.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Four persons received pensions in the year ended last June 30 for service by soldiers in the War of 1812.

In his annual report, Brigadier-General Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, listed them as:

Arlina I. Anderson, Cedar Grove, Ga., widow; Lydia Ann Graham, Brushy Run, W. Va., widow; Carolina King, Cheektowaga, N. Y., widow, and Esther Ann Hill Morgan, Independence, Ore., daughter. Other pensioners last year included: Mexican, 294 widows; Civil War, 100,290 widows and children; Indian wars, 4745 widows and dependents; Spanish-American War, 39,045 widows, children and dependents; World War, 99,394 widows, children and dependent parents.

Sent to You on 10 DAYS TRIAL

REBUILT

GRAND PRIZE

EUREKA
VACUUM CLEANER
Model 9

For This Special Sale
JUST \$19.85

Rebuilt by manufacturer

Attachments
Included at
No Extra Charge

\$2.00 Cash
Balance
monthly,
small carrying
charge

THIS GRAND OFFER FOR LIMITED TIME

These cleaners are full size, full power, every one perfect. All worn parts have been replaced with brand-new parts. They look brand-new—sold originally at \$35.50.

Hurry! Only a limited number have been allotted to us for this special sale. Request TRIAL in your home—then decide. Positively no obligation.

Phone at Once! Don't Delay!
GA. 5900, Station 263
Seventh Floor

Famous-Barr Co.

OPERATED BY THE
MAY DEPT. STORES CO.

The Maker's Surplus Plus
Our ENTIRE STOCK of

DOUBLE EAGLE STAMPS TUESDAY!
FAMOUS-BARR CO.
OPERATED BY THE MAY DEPT. STORES CO. WE GIVE AND REDEEM EAGLE STAMPS—FEW RESTRICTED ARTICLES EXCEPTED

Society Brand SUITS

Regularly \$35, \$40, \$45 and \$50... Priced Incredibly Below Regular



STARTING
TUESDAY!

"Double-Service" Worsteds
... Twists ... Cassimeres
... Suits for Young Men
and Men Who Stay Young!

\$31.50

Some Have Extra
Trousers to Match
\$6.75

5 Monthly Payment!
If desired on garments priced \$25
or more, on our Extended Payment
Plan... Small Carrying Charge

The Fabrics, Tailoring, Styling and All-Around Quality of These Suits
Have Won Them a Peerless Reputation With Better Dressed Men!

☐ Tuesday every Society Brand Suit we own will be priced \$31.50!
Many are brand-new in every respect... cut over new advance-Spring
models... of the maker's surplus fabrics at the season's end. The rest
comprise our entire stock of this noted make offered here exclusively
in St. Louis! Included are models and sizes to fit every figure...
gorgeous patterns and colors... many of them exclusive with Society
Brand... clothes tailored to standards of excellence which have given
them a place of prominence among the best-liked suits in America.
The Vanguard of the hundreds of men who await our offerings of So-
ciety Brands will be on hand when our doors open Tuesday. Be among
them. Save as much as \$18.50 on Suits that are really characterful.

STYLE FEATURES
AT A GLANCE

Single and Double
Breasted Suits!

Stripes! Checks!
Plaids! Plain Colors!

Drape Suits!
Business Suits!

The Pick of Our Society Brand Suit Section, \$31.50... Hurry!

SECOND FLOOR

We've Just 171 Men's

Leather Jackets

Regularly \$10, \$10.95 and
\$11.95... Priced to Clear, at

\$7.85

Starting Tuesday

Sports Back
Cossack, Blouse
and Coat Styles!

Sizes 34 to 50
But Not Each Style
in Every Size!

☐ What an assortment!
Here are Leather Jack-
ets tailored of selected
skins... suedes and
grain leathers of the
sturdiest types... un-
usual at \$7.85!



Second Floor Limited Quantity... Hurry!

This Incomparable Semi-Annual Event Brings Our ENTIRE STOCK*

\$30,000 worth of TIES

... Choicest Silks, Patterns, Colors From Celebrated Makers

Presented Starting
Tuesday... at
SAVINGS OF

1/2

Off the Prices
At Which They're
Regularly Offered!

Ties for Wear Now... and Spring Neckwear

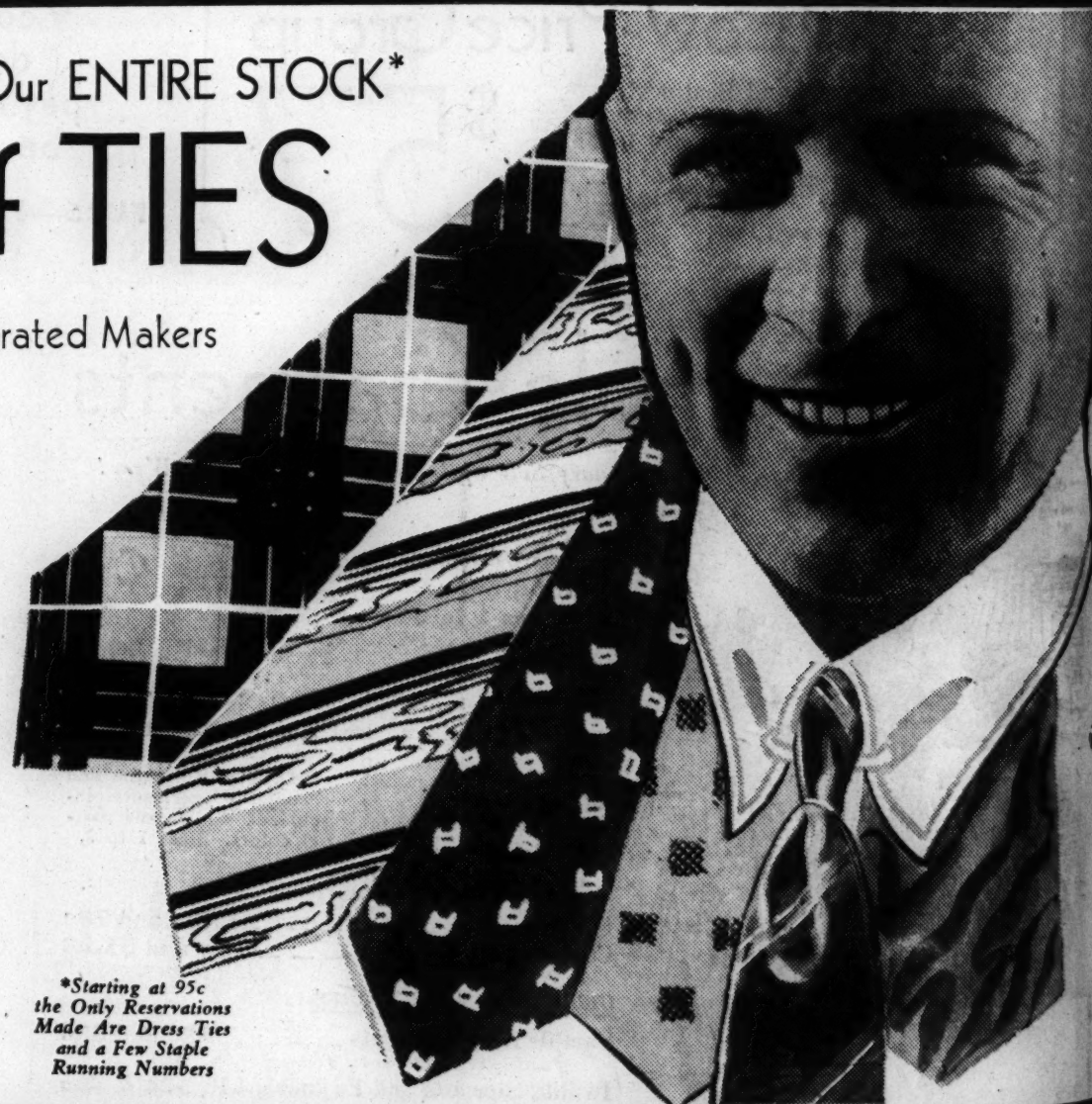
95c Handmade Ties, at 48c	\$2.50 Handmade Ties, at \$1.25
\$1.00 Handmade Ties, at 50c	\$3.00 Handmade Ties, at \$1.50
\$1.50 Handmade Ties, at 75c	\$3.50 Handmade Ties, at \$1.75
\$1.65 Handmade Ties, at 83c	\$5.00 Handmade Ties, at \$2.50
\$2.00 Handmade Ties, at \$1.00	\$1 to \$3 Knitted Ties, Less 1/2

☐ Here's the event that thousands of men wait for...
and rush for. These ties are outstanding at their
year-round prices... irresistible at savings of 1/2!

Be Here Bright and Early Tuesday... Choose by-the-Dozen!

Main Floor

*Starting at 95c
the Only Reservations
Made Are Dress Ties
and a Few Staple
Running Numbers



FOR TELEPHONE ORDERS or Adjustments Call GARfield 4500... Direct, Quick Personal Shopping Service

General

PART TWO

Children's Colds
Yield quicker to
double action of
VICKS
VAPORUB
STAINLESS now, if you prefer

St. Louis Goes

YOUNG

January
REDUCTION
Sale



CORDUOYS
\$1.99

Men! Young men! Gen-
uine "Hockmeyer" Cor-
duroy Pants in both "Cam-
pus" slack models and
regular styles... tailored
of heavy brown, gray and
maroon corduroy... sizes
30 to 50 in the lot at
\$1.99.
No Mail Orders or C. O.
D's on This Item

Men's
Full cut an-
8-ounce co-
trimming
... choice

CALIFORNIA
on the Fa
Los Angeles
LIMIT

Into its make-up has gone the experience
thing sought for—and comfort is what
ward on a wonderfully smooth roadbed. B
service. No extra fare. Delicious dining
And Look at These NEW
Comforts and Convenien
for Coach Passengers
—on nearly all Union Pacific trains
between Omaha or Kansas City
and California

• Low cost meals—25¢ breakfasts, 30¢
lunches, 35¢ dinners. Coach for ex-
clusive use of women and children. Free
pillows and drinking cups. Porters ser-
vice without charge. Dimmed lights at
night for restful sleep. Air-conditioning
throughout. Stewards in attendance on
The Challenger, special Coach-Tourist
Car section of the Los Angeles Limited,
between Omaha and Los Angeles.

SEE BOULDER D
AMERICA'S NEW
Ask about low-co
escorted winter t
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Phone, write—or mail
UNION PACIFIC
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Phone Chestnut 1
Please send me illustrated California booklet and if
☐ I am also interested in low cost, all-expense Winte
NAME
ADDRESS
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R CO.

ITS

elow Regular

50

Some Have Extra
Trousers to Match
\$6.75

5 Monthly Payments!
If desired on garments priced \$20
or more, on our Extended Payment
Plan... Small Carrying Charge

y of These Suits
r Dressed Men!

STYLE FEATURES
AT A GLANCE

Single and Double
Breasted Suits!

Stripes! Checks!
Plaids! Plain Colors!

Drape Suits!
Business Suits!

\$31.50... Hurry!
SECOND FLOOR



General News

PART TWO

Children's Colds

Yield quicker to
double action of
VICKS
VAPORUB
STAINLESS now, if you prefer

Ex-Justice Dean, Nebraska, Dies.
BROKEN BOW, Neb., Jan. 6.—
James R. Dean, 73 years old, former
Justice of the Nebraska Supreme
Court, died at his home here
yesterday after a long illness. He
retired voluntarily from the su-
preme bench last January after
more than 20 years of service.

St. Louis Goes Well in 1936!

YOUNG MEN'S

Slacks
January
REDUCTION
Sale!
Campus Slacks in
a great variety of
new patterns...
sturdy work and
casual mixed fabrics
in sizes 28 to 36
waist... reduced
to \$1.88.

YOUNG MEN'S SLACK PANTS

Campus Slacks in gray, brown
and blue fancy patterned wool-
ens... 20 to 22 inch bottoms
... some zipper fronts... 28
to 36 waist, reduced to \$2.88.

YOUNG MEN'S SLACK PANTS

Extra fine Campus Slacks... tail-
ored of splendid novelty weave
woolens with pleated fronts...
ring loops and extension waist-
bands... 28 to 36 at \$3.88.

Men's Sturdy Work Pants at

Full cut and tailored of sturdy
8-ounce cottonades... good
trimmings... 30 to 42 waist
... choice \$1.

MEN'S "SUIT PATTERN" PANTS

Men! Match up that coat and vest
from this big lot of wool worsted,
cheviot and twist suit pattern Pants
... hundreds of patterns to choose
from... 28 to 50 waist at \$3.88.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED...

WEIT

N. W. Cor. 8th & Washington Av.

CALIFORNIA
on the Famous
Los Angeles
LIMITED

Into its make-up has gone the experience of years. Comfort was the
thing sought for—and comfort is what you get as you glide west-
ward on a wonderfully smooth roadbed. Barber, bath, maid and valet
service. No extra fare. Delicious dining car "meals that appeal."

And Look at These NEW Economies—
Comforts and Conveniences
for Coach Passengers

—on nearly all Union Pacific trains
between Omaha or Kansas City
and California

● Low cost meals—25¢ breakfasts, 30¢
lunches, 35¢ dinners. Coach for ex-
clusive use of women and children. Free
pillows and drinking cups. Porter serv-
ice without charge. Dimmed lights at
night for restful sleep. Air-conditioning
throughout. Stewardess in attendance on
The Challenger, special Coach-Tourist
Car section of the Los Angeles Limited,
between Omaha and Los Angeles.

SEE BOULDER DAM EN ROUTE—
AMERICA'S NEWEST THRILLER

Ask about low-cost, all-expense
escorted winter tours to California

UNION PACIFIC

Phone, write—or mail this coupon

UNION PACIFIC
Dept. 1007
203 Carleton Bldg., 308 North Sixth St.
St. Louis, Mo.
Phone Chestnut 7750

Please send me illustrated California booklet and information about low fares.
I am also interested in low cost, all-expense Winter Tours to California.

NAME _____
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CITY _____ STATE _____

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1936.

SPORTS

PAGES 1-6B.

Telling of Quarrel With Murdered Man



A.S. THOMPSON (left) and DETECTIVE CHIEF J.L. SULLIVAN.

SHARECROPPERS' UNION DEMANDS 'JUSTICE'

Convention Says Southern Sys-
tem Is Semi-Slavery, Asks
for 'Model Contracts.'

By the Associated Press.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 6.—
Delegates to the convention of the
Southern Tenant Farmers' Union
chanted "yesterday we begged for
mercy, today we demand justice."
In a dedicatory ceremony which
closed their annual convention yes-
terday.

Known as the "ceremony of the
land," the exercise was marked by
a mingling of soil from the South-
ern tenant states and its distribu-
tion among representatives of union
locals in Arkansas, Texas, Okla-
homa, Tennessee and Missouri,
who accepted dedication "to the
task of securing land, freedom and
bread."

Struggle Against Oppression.
Negro delegates chanted field
spirituals and a reader intoned:
"For 70 years we have been the
victims of a semi-slavery system
known as share cropping which at
times is more brutal and humiliat-
ing than slavery itself. For years
our oppressors kept us divided
and made us struggle against our
own brothers. By so doing they
made slaves of us all."

"Today a new light has come to
our eyes, a new understanding to
our minds, and we no longer strug-
gle against one another, but we
struggle together against our op-
pressors."

Immediate objective of the union
is to obtain "model contracts" be-
tween landlords and tenants. As a
larger goal the convention urged a
general conference of farm organi-
zations in Washington on Feb. 7-9
to obtain abolition of share-crop-
ping by Federal law and a na-
tionalization of agricultural lands,
which would except only farms of
160 acres or less occupied and op-
erated by owners, farms operated
co-operatively by "working farm-
ers," and Government farms.

Official Attacks System.
Harry Malcolm, Deputy Commis-
sioner of Labor for Arkansas, con-
demned the tenant share-cropping
system and urged its complete abo-
lition.

"The share-cropping system is
wrong, rotten from top to bottom,
and there is only one remedy for
it—quit share-cropping," said Mal-
colm, in an address to the dele-
gates. "Go out and get a job doing
something else, or if you want to
farm, arrange to work by the day
or month, but quit share-crop-
ping. It just doesn't work."

Malcolm said most of the dis-
putes between tenant and owner in
the last year had arisen from mis-
understanding of the AAA cotton-
curtailment contract, charged that
"many tenants signed it when they
signed contracts with the land-
lords under the crop-control
regulations."

As an alternative for share-crop-
ping, Malcolm said "the Govern-
ment should arrange things so that
every man who wants to farm can
occupy a small piece of land of his
own."

Chicago Chinese Denounce Japan.
CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Chinese of the
Chicago area took part yesterday in
an anti-Japan demonstration and
parade sponsored by the Chinese
Students' Association of North
America. Marchers carried plac-
ards terming "Japan Public Enemy
No. 1." Among the speakers were
Gen. Chen-wu Fang, Ju-Chi Ching,
professor of international relations
in Yenching University, Peking;
Tom Chan, president of the Native-
Born Chinese Association and a
leader of the Chinese nationalist
movement in America, and Miss
Hsue-Li Tso, a graduate student of
the University of Chicago from the
National Sun-Yat Sen University.

CHIROPODIST DETAINED IN MURDER OF DOCTOR

Tells Police of Quarrel With
Chicago Physician and
Offers Alibi.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Arthur S.
Thompson, a chiroprapist, who ad-
mitted to Chief of Detectives John
L. Sullivan he had quarreled sev-
eral weeks ago with Dr. Silber C.
Peacock, child specialist who was
murdered Thursday night while an-
swering a supposed call, offered an
alibi which the police said today
had been found substantially cor-
rect.

Thompson, the only suspect held
for questioning, said he quarreled
with the doctor in the latter's of-
fice and was ejected. Thompson
told the authorities he accused Dr.
Peacock of paying attention to his
estranged wife and of performing
an illegal operation. He denied he
knew anything of Peacock's death
and said he was in the apartment
where he lived at the time of the
killing. He was held for further
examination.

Thompson's wife, Mrs. Aline
Johnson Thompson, employed as a
maid in Minneapolis, said she left
Thompson last September. She re-
called that she and her sister-in-

law, Mrs. Ann Johnson, met a man
named "Doc Peacock" in a Chicago
tavern last July, and said her hus-
band became jealous. Shown pic-
tures of Peacock, she said he was
not the "Doc Peacock" she had met.
"Thompson was not positive that
the slain doctor was the man who
he said was with his wife in the
cave," Sullivan said. Thompson told
Sullivan he found the name and ad-
dress of Dr. Peacock in the tele-
phone directory.

Pays Tax of \$27.96 in Pennies.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—Tax Col-
lector Hohimer told Mrs. Garnell
Riley her taxes for the year totaled
\$27.96. Mrs. Riley dumped a gal-
lon bucket of pennies on Hohimer's
desk and he counted out 2796 of
them. Mrs. Riley said she always
saved pennies with which to pay
her taxes.

Again Heads Orphan Home Society.

William A. Schmit was re-elected
president of the German St. Vin-
cent's Orphan Home Society at a
meeting yesterday. Among other
officers elected were: J. Joseph
Herz Sr., vice-president; Michael
A. Wohlschlaeger, secretary; Louis
G. Poelker, financial secretary, and
Victor J. Moeller, treasurer.

Woman Wounded Accidentally.

By the Associated Press.
SEMINOLE, Ok., Jan. 6.—Mrs.
Alma Stills, about 40 years old, was
wounded Saturday by a shotgun
charge that county authorities said
was fired by Tige Lawson, owner
of the farm she lives on. Lawson
is quoted as saying he fired in self-
defense at her husband after a
quarrel.

CLEANING SPECIAL! LIMITED TIME!
1 Pr. DRAPES or 1 HAT 25¢
LADY'S OR MAN'S
When Sent With 2 Other Garments. Work Guaranteed—Free Call—Delivery
MERCANTILE R. 9428 CLEANERS
1008 N. KINGSHIGHWAY All Goods Covered by Insurance

YOUR EYES DE- SERVE THE BEST

During the past years thousands of
people have been fitted with our famous
nerve resting glasses and are now enjoy-
ing eye comfort, by relieving eye strain,
headache, nervousness, stomach disorder,
sties, dizziness, etc.

This Week 20% Reduction

On frames with lenses, rimless glasses,
bifocal lenses, including Oxfords, in
white or pink gold, also gold filled.



SIEVERT EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

808 Pine St. 2607 Cherokee

DR. SIEVERT
Dr. of Optometry
in Charge

DR. HAAP
Optometrist
in Charge

THIS WEEK

Zylo shell frame with reinforced wire metal temples. Each \$1.00

Rimless mountings, white or pink gold filled with adjustable pearl pads. Up to \$2.50

No Case Too Difficult. No Charge for Consultation

NOW! STEARNS & FOSTER



U. S. Government Standard
A. C. A. Tick

INNER-SPRING MATTRESS

\$13.95

Box Spring to Match
Twin or Full Size \$13.95

We bought a big quantity of these Mattresses to bring
them to you at this special low price. To be able to buy
a Mattress or Box Spring of this quality at such a price is
indeed an opportunity that should not be overlooked.
"Look to Lammert's for leadership in Bedding" is more
than an empty phrase. It is the embodiment of our ideal
to offer the best values obtainable, day after day, month
after month, year after year. These Stearns & Foster Mat-
tresses and Boxsprings will further strengthen our reputa-
tion for pre-eminence in value-giving.

Every Mattress and Box Spring Sealed in
Carton at the Factory, Guaranteeing
Absolute Cleanliness

LAMMERT'S

911-919 WASHINGTON AVE. • ESTABLISHED IN 1861

FURNITURE • RUGS • DRAPERIES



Twin Or
Full Size

- Innerspring construction for utmost com-
fort and durability.
- Ventilators to allow access of fresh air.
Permits mattress to breathe.
- Handles for easy turning. Turning your
mattress regularly prolongs its life.
- Tailored edges with corded welting in ef-
fective stripe.
- Button tufts, the kind found on expensive
mattresses.
- U. S. Government standard A. C. A. tick.

DEFEAT HEIDELBERGS FLYERS

M'PHERSON AND PADDON RETURN TO FORM; DEVINE GETS INTO GAME

By W. J. McGoogan.

After winning their first game in two weeks by defeating Tulsa, 5-3, the St. Louis Flyers glanced at the standings of the American Hockey Association this morning, noticed that they were leading their closest rivals, Oklahoma City and St. Paul, by six points, or three games, but also that they had played more contests than any club in the circuit. Thus the Flyers are now stepping lively to hold their position.

The Flyers have played a total of 20 games, almost half the scheduled

48 contests, while St. Paul has played only 16 and Oklahoma City 17. So it is easy to see that, with two points being awarded for each victory, these two clubs could catch the Flyers by winning the additional games they have to play.

However, after breaking the scoring impotence which had shackled them for some time, McPherson's men were not inclined to be gloomy over the future and look forward with confidence to the battle with Oklahoma City on the Warriors' home ice tomorrow night and to their meeting with the same

New Defense Man Plays.

Two of the four new defense men obtained by the club Saturday were dressed for last night's game, and the other two were on hand, but Larry Devine, formerly of Cleveland, was the only one to get into the game. Manny Cotlow, University of Minnesota star, sat on the bench.

Devine's debut cannot be said to have been auspicious. McPherson didn't put him into the game until the third period, when the Flyers had a three-goal lead, and he was

hardly onto the ice until he was sent to the penalty box for an illegal check. While he was idle, making the Flyers short-handed, Tulsa scored. When he got into the game the second time the Oilers scored their third goal right through Devine's position. Wakeford eluding the youngster after taking passes from Kucher and Bailey.

Devine is a big, young fellow. He hasn't been playing much this season and was somewhat nervous in his first start so he may come through all right.

Perhaps the most pleasing part

of the exhibition from the Flyers' standpoint was the return to scoring form of Alex McPherson and Paddy Paddon, the combination which tallied so many points for the club last season. They lost their punch recently but last night they accounted for two of the Flyers' goals. McPherson counting one on a pass from Paddon and Paddy counting one on a pass from Shrimp.

Two Goals for Palangio.

But, the team's attack was not

ete Rangino, despite a bandage in his head, also played an inspired game and scored twice, once on a pass from Burmister and again with Walker assisting. Breckheimer got the other St. Louis marker assisted.

Sonny Wakeford, the Oiler coach, counted two of his team's goals while that arch villain in the ever-

The game was rough and hard fought all the way despite the fact the Oilers were without the services of four of their men, all of them being ill. And of course, Joe Mauer couldn't play with the Flyers and Mickey Murray played a

the game in goal although he required the attention of a physician between periods due to a severe cold from which he was suffering. There was considerable bumping and hard checking throughout and some of the rough stuff seemed to be leading to fights but aside from harsh language occasionally between the two sides.

the ice in a tangle of skates and sticks once and it appeared they might start swinging but they ought better of it.

Eight Penalties in Game.

There were eight penalties meted out by Referee Carl Jacobs, a cool, collected referee, incidentally, the

them coming in the third period when the scoring was hottest with the Flyers scoring three times and the Oilers twice.

A clever goal by McPherson put the Flyers off in front before four minutes of play had elapsed. Alex took the puck from Paddon after Paddon had hooked it from an Oil-

KLEIN AND HINES GAIN VICTORIES IN GOLF TOURNAMENTS

ORVILLE WHITE TIES FOR THIRD PLACE IN COAST EVENT WITH 286

By the Associated Press.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., Jan. 6.—Jimmy Hines, former Long Island caddy, moved into the select money class today with the winner's purse of the annual Riverside \$3000 open.

As the golfing nomads looked ahead to the \$5000 Los Angeles open this week, Hines, a hefty, blond-haired pro from Garden City, pocketed \$750 as his reward for a brilliant 72-hole score of 276.

Hines took charge of the tournament with a sensational 66 second round total, and breezed in over the tough Victoria Club course eight strokes in front of Harold McSpaden, an unattached pro formerly of Kansas City, Kan.

McSpaden took \$475, his third consecutive runner-up purse in Southern California's winter parade of golf.

Pulling out of a hole on the last eight, McSpaden outstroked Byron Nelson, Ridgewood, N. J., and Orville White, St. Louis, who finished with 286s. They split \$900.

Johnny Geertsen, young Ogden (Utah) professional, came in with 288 and \$180, and three tournament victories, Horton Smith, Chicago; Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., and Ky Lafoon, another Chicagoan, shot 292 to tie for sixth place money of \$100.

Johnny Dawson, young Chicago amateur, led the play-for-fun boys under the wire with 294.

Klein Beats Out Sarazen. By the Associated Press. MIAMI SPRINGS, Fla., Jan. 6.—Blonde, 34-year-old Willie Klein resumed his routine "teaching pro" duties today at the La Gorce Golf Club, Miami Beach, richer by \$500 for winning the twelfth annual Miami open.

Klein, who works at Wheatley Hills, N. Y., in the summer, scored a record-shattering 272 to finish five strokes ahead of Gene Sarazen, veteran campaigner from Brookfield Center, Conn.

Klein, trailing Sarazen by two strokes at the half way mark, skunked the lead with a six-under-par 64 which tied the course record—and coasted home with a 68 on the last round.

Sarazen, after virtually shooting himself out of the running with a 73 yesterday morning, came blazing back with a 68 to earn \$400.

A stroke back in third place was Johnny Revolta of Milwaukee, whose 278 equaled his own 1933 tournament record.

Bobby Cruikshank of Richmond, Va., and Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., tied for fourth at 279. Denny Smith of Chicago was sixth with 281; Frank Walsh of Chicago, seventh with 282; and Ralph Kingsrud of Fargo, N. D., eighth with 284.

Frank Moore of St. Louis finished with 296, while Alex Ayton had 299.

Purdue Opposes Ohio State in Big Ten Contest. By the Associated Press. CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—It's up to Purdue tonight to uphold the defending Big Ten basketball champion group, a task that proved too much for Illinois and Wisconsin in their opening starts.

The Bollermakers, who shared the title with Wisconsin and Illinois, will be called upon to conquer Ohio State at Columbus, in order to salvage anything in the way of opening date honors for the 1935-36 flight trip.

Wisconsin had the opportunity at Columbus Saturday night, but proved from equal to the job. The Buckeyes won the ball game, 34 to 23, to demonstrate that they will be factors in the race. The highly regarded Badger defense fell apart before the slick passing of Warren Whittingler, Ohio scoring ace, and his mates, while the Buckeyes permitted only six field goals.

Illinois was the victim of a 27 to 26 upset at Iowa. The Hawkeyes, regarded as easy picking for the Illinois veterans, hustled at top speed to take a six-point lead a half time, and managed to hang on in the face of a brilliant second half Illinois rally. Harry Combes had a chance to tie it up or put the Illini a point ahead in the closing seconds, but missed two free throws.

The Illini get another chance tonight, meeting Minnesota at Minneapolis. Wisconsin faced Chicago on the Midway, and Michigan and Indiana. Both prospective title threats meet at Ann Arbor in their opening conference games.

Five championship games will be presented Saturday night. Northwestern will open at Indiana, with Purdue at Chicago, Illinois at Wisconsin, Ohio State at Iowa, and Minnesota at Michigan.

Defeated No. 1 Tennis Player



ARTHUR HENDRIX of Lakeland, Fla., who yesterday defeated Wilmer Allison, the United States' ranking player, in the final of the Sugar Bowl tennis tournament. Hendrix won in four sets.

Harridge Refuses to Make Any Predictions on Pennant Race in the American League

By Will Harridge, President, the American League.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The American Leaguers well can be proud of our players during 1935, for they not only won the all-star game for the third time but also were triumphant in the world series when the Detroit Tigers vanquished the Chicago Cubs in six games.

The Tigers did not look like champions in the spring. In fact, it seemed as if New York, Chicago or Cleveland would finish in front, but, Detroit, after a very poor start, settled down and gradually overcame the lead owned by four of their rivals, finally going to the front and remaining there.

Chicago, after a most spectacular start at the outset of the season, again experienced the bad luck that beset the White Sox in 1934, and, with most of their regulars being injured at one time or another, slipped down to fifth place. Cleveland was handicapped because of accidents, while New York lacked its suspected strength in pitching. Boston had its troubles in its infield and those two veterans, Grove and Ferrell, pitching sensationally, could not bring the Red Sox home in better than fourth place.

Many Outstanding Incidents. There were numerous incidents which made the American League season of 1935 one to be remembered. Lou Gehrig stretched his string of consecutive games to 1653. Vernon Kennedy, rookie White Sox pitcher, pitched a no-hit game against Cleveland.

Roger Cramer of Philadelphia made six hits in six times at bat, "plugs" run is a revelation to the cameras and players alike. Watson has ridden 21 winners.

Marshall Cassidy has invented a camera which will be used to register the finish of a race, but the picture will not be used to determine the finish of the race. The placing judges will be supreme and their placings will be official.

ROBERT BODYCOMB WINS FOUR-GAME TENPIN CONTEST AT FEUSER'S. Robert Bodycomb, Edwardsville, Ill., was the winner of a four-game handicap bowling contest at Harry Feuser's Del-Mar Recreation last week-end, scoring 935 which included a handicap of 76 pins. Bodycomb started with three good games of 237, 235 and 233 but fell to 154 in his final effort.

C. Quinn took second place with 929, Al Toenniskoetter third with 898 and Louis Fehr Jr. fourth with 892. Frank Matsysa won high single, far out of the money bowlers, with 247. Seventy-eight bowlers competed in the event.

The scores: Bodycomb, 237 235 233 154 76—935. Quinn, 218 213 232 150 88—899. Toenniskoetter, 213 242 193 168 82—856. Fehr Jr., 234 202 192 160 84—872.

Major Results at Arway. Results in the Major handicap league at the Arway Recreation were as follows: B. and K. 3, K. 1; Osts 2, Von Brocksens 1; Liberty Bells 2, Musicians 1; Tomaseks 2, Belderswiedens 1; Silver Seals 2, Meyers 1. High scorers: Jake Rohrbach 643, Fred Taff 601, J.

Jockey Sonny Workman, C. V. Whitney's first-string rider, is rapidly rounding into riding condition and will probably accept mounts in the next week or 10 days. Workman appears fit right now to ride. His long rest has done him a world of good and his presence in the saddle will be a great addition to the riding colony.

Bobby Watson, the Canadian riding whirlwind, continues to set a hot pace for the leading rider of the meeting. The boy is riding better than ever and his knack in making workout and stale old

By the Associated Press. TROPICAL PARK, Fla., Jan. 6.—With a profit of more than \$100,000 assured for the 27-day meeting, Tropical Park management already has formed plans to enlarge the grandstand by adding 500 more seats at the north end of the main grandstand. Other improvements of installing more boxes and gardening work to beautify the infield make the judges stand of glass instead of the planks now hiding the placing officials. Automobile parking space will be increased 100 per cent.

The session in progress at the Gables course has been the best in recent years with the play and attendance exceeding even the most conservative figures. The average play has been hitting close to \$170,000 and with the next two weeks it should jump to \$200,000 per day.

Jockey Sonny Workman, C. V. Whitney's first-string rider, is rapidly rounding into riding condition and will probably accept mounts in the next week or 10 days. Workman appears fit right now to ride. His long rest has done him a world of good and his presence in the saddle will be a great addition to the riding colony.

ALLISON BEATEN BY COLLEGE AGE IN 4-SET FINAL

By the Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—America's tennis ace, Wilmer Allison, conqueror of England's Fred Perry, fell before the dogged driving of youthful Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., in a grueling four-set duel in the finals of the Sugar Bowl tennis tournament yesterday. The score was 6-4, 1-6, 9-7, 6-1.

At the peak of form, the 26-year-old collegian from Lakeland displayed a brilliance that broke through Allison's strategy and sent the veteran to defeat in a startling upset.

Whereas Allison's long experience on the courts of the world could not overcome Hendrix's sharpshooting, the veterans, J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., and Hal Surface of Kansas City, made use of their experience to outplay the determined but youthful Sutter brothers, Ed and Ernie, of New Orleans, and win the doubles championship, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2, 7-5.

Allison's lay-off of three months told in his efforts with an opponent who came fresh from the Florida tournament and was on his best game.

Hendrix's hard driving kept Allison in the back court, preventing him from making effective use of the net volleys which brought to him the No. 1 ranking position in the United States. When Allison pushed the net, the youngster would pass him with stinging sideline drives. Allison's backhand was off form and Hendrix gave it no mercy.

Allison spent himself in the third set, which Hendrix finally took 9-7 after having set point six times. From then on, the Floridian had it all his way.

In the doubles, the unranked Sutters, though outmaneuvered by the veteran opponents, gave a battle to defend the title they won last year.

Grant to Defend Title. CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 6.—Arthur Hendrix, rising young racket swinger from Lakeland, Fla., found himself in the "target" spot as play opened today in the Miami Biltmore tennis tournament.

The 26-year-old Southern college student yesterday defeated Wilmer Allison, national singles champion from Texas, in the finals of the Sugar Bowl tourney at New Orleans.

He will have a chance to show whether he can maintain his fast pace against a stronger field here. Although he has not been ranked nationally, Hendrix holds four state titles—Ohio, Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia. He also won the mid-Atlantic tourney last year.

Hendrix is seeded No. 4 among American entries in the Miami Biltmore tournament. No. 1 is Bryon M. (Bibby) Grant of Atlanta, who won the 1935 tournament. Sixty-four players were entered.

Seeded first among the foreign contestants was Marcel Rainville of Montreal, Can., with Ricardo Morales of Havana, Cuba, in the No. 2 spot.

Americans were seeded as follows: Grant; J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J.; Hal Surface Jr. of Kansas City; Hendrix; Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla.; Gardner Mulloy of Miami; Carroll Turner of Miami, and Martin Buxby of Miami.

Five Little 19 Teams Inaugurate League Season. Special to the Post-Dispatch. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 6.—Emerging from its winter vacation period, the Illinois intercollegiate basketball conference resumes activities this week on an enlarged scale.

Ten of the contests are of league variety featured by the efforts of James Millikin University and Southern Teachers to entrench their first place standings against Eureka and Illinois Wesleyan respectively. Both Millikin and Southern Teachers have won two conference games.

Five members, Eureka, Northern Teachers, Carthage, Augustana and Illinois Wesleyan, inaugurate their conference seasons during the week. Every team will see some action.

Last week Little Nineteen teams won seven out of nine non-conference engagements. Centenary of Shreveport, La., broke even with four of the schools.

Tuesday—Wheaton at Western Teachers (C); Eureka at Millikin (C); St. Viator at Valparaiso, Ind.; Carthage at Culverstock; Eastern Teachers at Indiana State Normal.

Wednesday—Monmouth at Bradley (C); Park Y. M. C. A. at Chicago. Friday—Ill. Wesleyan at Southern Teachers (C); N. Teachers at Embury (C); Augustana at Millikin (C); State Normal at Carthage (C); Ill. College at Carthage (C); Knox at Cornell.

Saturday—Wheaton at Augustana (C); Ill. Wesleyan at Millikin (C); Lake Forest at Beloit; Southern Teachers at Forest Graceland, Mo.; Teachers at Blackburn at Shreveport; Knox at Eastern Teachers at Indiana Central Normal.

(C) Denotes conference games. OGDEN, Utah, Jan. 6.—The scheduled football game between the Detroit Lions, National Professional Football League champions, and a team composed of Rocky Mountain Conference all-stars was called off yesterday. Coach Patsy Clark of the Lions was willing to play, but the opposition failed to get a team on the field in time for the kickoff.

Newsroom 600, R. Puff 606, Fred Johnston 625. The Osts with 2918 had the best team total.

At Fair Grounds.

First race, purse \$500, claiming, three-year-olds, six furlongs: 1—Sunray 104 1/2, Say Murray 104 1/2, Gloria Mercedes 104 1/2, Lillian 104 1/2, Princes Angie 109 1/2, Fred Horback 109 1/2, Crooks Beauty 104 1/2, Item 109 1/2, Louisa Dira 104 1/2, Congressman B. 114 1/2, Kid Nadi 104 1/2, Grand Fare 104 1/2, In Step 109 1/2, Isenberg 109 1/2, Imperial Play 109 1/2, Roundum 104 1/2.

Second race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, six furlongs: 1—Lamblick 107 1/2, Zeezuss 112 1/2, Speedy Lulu 107 1/2, Pass Christian 107 1/2, Bessie B. 107 1/2, Errant Lady 107 1/2, Wise Carmen 102 1/2, Moring 107 1/2, Tylon 107 1/2, Game Annie 107 1/2, Tabara 102 1/2, Vishnu 107 1/2, Louisa Dira 107 1/2, Rustie Joe 112 1/2, Katherine R. 107 1/2, Holland 112 1/2.

Third race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a half: 1—Jambalaya 114 1/2, Yarnallton 114 1/2, Bessie B. 107 1/2, Jarcie Star 109 1/2, Lord Dean 114 1/2, Jim Ned 109 1/2, Main Roadside 109 1/2, Harcourt 104 1/2, Bob Play 114 1/2, No Mistake 109 1/2, Jim McDonnell 114 1/2, Clanton 104 1/2, Indian Ray 109 1/2, Black 104 1/2, Kuvera 114 1/2, San Lorenzo 104 1/2, Dippy Lad 109 1/2, Mountrun 104 1/2.

Fourth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, five and a half furlongs: 1—Just High 113 1/2, Laval 108 1/2, Prince Drake 108 1/2, Oak 110 1/2, Steptot 112 1/2, Doc Oster 110 1/2, Porter Call 110 1/2, San Lu 111 1/2, Kentucky 108 1/2, Day D. 103 1/2, Stool Pigeon 111 1/2, Double Nugget 115 1/2, Kentucky 108 1/2, Terry Lass 108 1/2, Royal Purchase 108 1/2.

Almiesse T. and M. Lottell and Brentwood Stable entry. Fifth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and 70 yards: 1—Captain Joy 104 1/2, Tishie Jack 110 1/2, Wiseacre 104 1/2, Eddy Lee 109 1/2, Marie Jean 104 1/2, Enobeso 109 1/2, Main Roadside 109 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Sixth race, purse \$500, three-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Seventh race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Skipes 105 1/2, Fortum 108 1/2, Vines 105 1/2, Exced 108 1/2, Sully 107 1/2, Turn 108 1/2, Newbury 107 1/2, Lillian 104 1/2, Skl 103 1/2, Bob Weidel 108 1/2, Probationer 108 1/2, Catwalk 103 1/2, Ruff 103 1/2, Henry Weeny 108 1/2, Wild Daughter 108 1/2, Portfolio 114 1/2, Sadie Lass 108 1/2, Eighth race (sub), purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, six furlongs: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Ninth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Tenth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Eleventh race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Twelfth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Thirteenth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Fourteenth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Fifteenth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Sixteenth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Seventeenth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Eighteenth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Nineteenth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Twentieth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Twenty-first race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Twenty-second race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Twenty-third race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Twenty-fourth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Twenty-fifth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Twenty-sixth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Twenty-seventh race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Twenty-eighth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Twenty-ninth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Thirtieth race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey 97 1/2, Deemo 104 1/2, Hickory Lad 109 1/2, Lawmaker 108 1/2, Burning Up 105 1/2, John Grant 108 1/2.

Thirty-first race, purse \$500, claiming, four-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth: 1—Morris 102 1/2, R. For 110 1/2, Redress 102 1/2, Gilbert Elton 102 1/2, Okean 109 1/2, Red and Run 109 1/2, Wild Turkey

ELECTRIC RATES TO BE CUT
IN 16 ILLINOIS CITIES

Centralia, Mount Vernon, Greenville and Hillsboro Among Places Affected.

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Reduced electrical rates to domestic consumers in 16 Illinois cities served by the Illinois Power and Light Corporation were announced Saturday by the Illinois Commerce Commission.

These reductions, effective Feb. 1, except in Bloomington, Campaign and Urbana, where they go into effect April 1, lack only the commission's formal approval. The company, Harry K. Booth, attorney for the commission, said, also had withdrawn its petition asking permission to raise rates to cover the 3 per cent utility sales tax, and would absorb this tax itself. Reductions were made possible through increased use of electricity, Booth said.

The cities affected and the new rates:
Decatur 5.2, Bloomington 5.2, Campaign-Urbana 5.4, Jacksonville 6.2, Centralia 6.7, Mount Vernon 6.9, Chester 6.9, Carlinville 7.9, Clinton 6.9, Gillespie 7.9, Greenville 7.2, Hillsboro 7.2, Litchfield 7.2, Springfield 7.9, Westfield 7.9. All rates are per kilowatt hour in the first block.

Interest in Columbia Hotel Sold.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.—Barney Allis, head of Friendly Hotels, Inc., has announced his company has sold its half interest in the Columbia Hotel Co., operator of the Daniel Boone Tavern at Columbia, Mo., to Frank W. Leonard & Associates, giving Leonard's group complete control.

Relieve SORE THROAT
With the remedy tried and proven for 40 years.

TONSILINE
THE NATIONAL SORE THROAT REMEDY

TUESDAY SPECIALS
Barneys
10th & Washington

Women's & Misses' \$2.95
JODHPURS OR BREECHES

\$1.99
Leather Reinforced
Regular Sizes
Tailored of whipcord in assorted colors.

HOUSE DRESSES
Made of fast color figured prints, in assorted styles, colors and sizes. Tuesday

39c
FANCY FELT SLIPPERS

15c
For women and misses! Soft soles, ass't. colors, all sizes! Tuesday, a pair

LEATHER BOOTS FOR MEN
\$2.69
See Our Show Window

POLICE SHOES
\$1.98
Heavy Soles
Riveted Arch Shanks

Barneys
10th & Washington

HOOVER CHARGES
ROOSEVELT TRIES
TO CREATE FEAR

Says President's Message to Congress Might Be Called 'War on Earth and Ill Will Among Men.'

'BOGEY TO FRIGHTEN THOSE ON RELIEF'

'Address Sample of Political Method of Accusing as Wicked Everyone Who Objects to New Deal.'

By the Associated Press.
OGDEN, Utah, Jan. 6.—Former President Hoover issued a statement here last night criticizing President Roosevelt's address to Congress.

He said the President had tried "to create fear in those on relief." Hoover passed through Ogden on the way to New York to attend a directors' meeting of the New York Life Insurance Co.

The statement follows:
"Mr. Roosevelt's message on the state of the nation might have been entitled 'War on Earth and Ill Will Among Men.' It was a good oratorical word picture of proper national objectives and ideals, and a good sample of the political method of accusing everyone as being terribly wicked and corrupt who objects to the many departures of the New Deal from these objectives and ideals."

He also embraced the familiar theme that before the date of creation was moved to March 4, 1933, 'the world was without form and void.'

Quotes from Speech.
"A few samples of the many departures from the ideals stated might be cited. The President said: 'The executive . . . established a new relationship between Government and people. . . . They (the terms of the new relationship) . . . were an appeal from . . . the clamor of partisan interests to the ideal of public interest.'"

"The disregard of the nonpartisan Civil Service and the horde of 250,000 spolia appointees seem to leave something lacking in the fruition of this ideal."

"The warning that 'the only thing to fear is fear' has daily practical reminders, as we witnessed for the first time in American history the administrative official using fear to coerce the common man."

"The President implies that prior to the creative era the unemployed were denied, upon inadequate private charity and that some new, unknown, wicked person wants to consign them back to such a state. The fact is that they were adequately cared for almost wholly by Federal, state and local public funds, but under local administration and responsibility. Having violated that ideal of American government and being in a stuporous mess, a bogey is set up to create fear in those on relief."

Most Ominous Note.
"The most ominous note of all was the President's warning that the power he has assumed would be dangerous in other hands. 'In 34 months,' he says, 'we have built up new instruments of public power. In the hands of the people's Government, this power is wholesome and proper.' It just happens that the ideal upon which our Government was founded and hitherto conducted is that it is dangerous to the people to have any man possess such powers, or to allow any man to thus aspire to personal government instead of a government of laws. The question is, not that these powers, having been created and now in the hands of the good, might be transferred to the hands of the wicked, if the New Deal is not continued. It is that they never should be possessed by anybody in these United States."

Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, boarded Hoover's train here. He invited Hoover to have dinner with him, and the former President said he had accepted.

NEW TRIAL FOR MAN WHO
KILLED SLEEPING BROTHER

Missouri Supreme Court Rules Trial Judge Erred in Limiting Cross-Examination.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 6.—Mark Murphy of Randolph County, under sentence of life imprisonment for the murder of his brother, Paul Murphy at Higbee, Mo. on July 18, 1935, was granted a new trial Saturday by Division No. 2 of the Missouri Supreme Court, because the trial court refused to permit Murphy's attorneys fully to cross-examine State witnesses concerning Murphy's sanity.

Murphy, now 43 years old, admitted killing his brother, by shooting him when he was asleep, but offered a defense of insanity. He was tried in Fayette on a charge of venue.

In an opinion by Judge R. Ellison the Court held that the trial judge erred in ruling that Murphy "could only examine the State witnesses in chief on the defense of insanity as if they were his own witnesses, without asking them leading questions."

Mother of Eugenics Baby on WPA Stage



KATE PULLMAN and FRANCIS FORDS.
FORMER vaudeville actress and her partner on a WPA program at Fuller Park Fieldhouse in Chicago. Miss Pullman attracted attention in 1928 when she became the mother of a baby whose father she chose from among unmarried men she knew. She said the selection was based on the health and mind of the father in an effort to provide the baby with sound parents.

Johnson County Sheriff Weds.
Special to the Post-Dispatch.
VIENNA, Ill., Jan. 6.—The marriage of T. C. Cole, Sheriff of Johnson County and Miss Lave G. Cavitt, secretary to the chief clerk of the Court of Claims for seven years. Cole is a successful fruit farmer.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT
DISCUSSION JAN. 19

Payroll Tax in Effect but Missouri Won't Share It Unless New Law Is Passed.

A comprehensive discussion of the National Security Act and what Missouri must do to take full advantage of its provisions will be conducted under the auspices of the Missouri Association for Social Welfare, the League of Women Voters and other organizations, Jan. 19 and 20.

In view of the delay in operation of the State old age pension law, and the new 1 per cent Federal tax on payrolls which became effective the first of this year, a considerable sentiment in favor of a special session of the Legislature for social security legislation has developed, but sponsors of the meeting were reluctant today to state whether any resolution calling for such a session would be considered. The next regular session of the Legislature will be held next January.

The 1936 payroll tax, for unemployment insurance, will be due Jan. 31 of next year. Unless Missouri enacts an unemployment insurance law this year, all of the tax will go to the Federal Government. If Missouri should enact an unemployment insurance law, 90 per cent of the tax would be related to the State. Various estimates of what a 1 per cent payroll tax would yield in Missouri range from \$4,700,000 to \$6,500,000.

In 1937 the payroll tax will be 2 per cent, and in 1938 it will reach its maximum of 3 per cent. The tax will be paid by employers of eight or more persons. So far nine states and the District of Columbia have enacted unemployment insurance laws which will permit them to recoup 90 per cent of the tax.

Another payroll tax, for old age benefits or retirement annuities, will become effective next year, but this will be administered by the Federal Government and will not call for legislation by the states. This tax will start with a rate of 1 per cent to be paid by the employer and 1 per cent by the employee.

It will increase gradually until 1949 when the rate will be 3 per cent to be paid by the employer and 3 per cent to be paid by the employee.

Gov. Park has been urged by Attorney General McKittick, the Missouri League of Women Voters, Mayor Dickmann, the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union and other persons and organizations to call a special session of the Legislature to enact social security legislation, but has opposed such a call.

Although the last session of the Legislature appropriated \$2,500,000 for old-age pensions, none has yet been paid because of difficulties in administering the law. Critics assert that the law will have to be revised to make it workable. More than 75,000 persons have applied for pensions.

60 CARS OF COAL SHIPPED
DAILY FROM SALINE COUNTY

All Rail Employees at Harrisburg Rehire; Track Being Laid to Strip Mine.

HARRISBURG, Ill., Jan. 6.—Four trainloads of coal per day, averaging 60 cars to the day, have been shipped out of Saline County during December and the first part of January, says B. W. Henley, Big Four Railroad agent. All employees of the Harrisburg terminal laid off during the summer have been called into service and are working steadily, Henley said.

A crew of 50 men are building a new three-mile track to a coal-stripping field which will be developed by the Sahara Coal Co., and when this is finished work will begin on track laying at the mine. The work is expected to keep the crew busy until the latter part of May or June.

Around \$40,000 per month is being paid to the 225 or more regular terminal employees.

LUCKY TIGER'S NEW
FOAMLESS
OIL SHAMPOO

A marvelous new conditioner of dry brittle hair for permanent beauties and increases tensile strength. Guaranteed to give more life and sheen. To clean, better and fine out quicker. Ask your dealer or beauty operator or write for free sample. LUCKY TIGER MFG. CO. Kansas City, Mo.

Attack by Dog Fatal to Woman.
Special to the Post-Dispatch.
BENTON, Ill., Jan. 6.—Mrs. Clara Wilcox, 85 years old, was buried here Saturday. Mrs. Wilcox died of injuries received two months ago when she was attacked by a strange dog. The dog dragged her some distance after knocking her down. She was born in New York but had lived in this community 15 years.

VANDERVOORT'S
SCRUGGS-VANDERVOORT-BARNEY
TRADE-IN WAREHOUSE
112 NO. 12TH BLVD. NEAR PINE

January Disposal of Floor Samples, Trade-Ins and New Furniture, Rugs, Radios, Lamps!

SAVINGS OF 40% to 50%

CASH, CHARGE or EASY TERMS
\$10,000 Worth Floor Samples
\$5000 Worth Used Furniture

27x27 Salesmen's Throw Rugs, choice	50c
New Nightstands or Coffee Tables	50c
Odd Dining-Room Chairs, each, priced	\$1.00
New and Used Floor Lamps, now	\$1 and \$2.95
3 Dressers, pick-up values at only	\$3.95
Ivory Kidney-Shape Dressing Table, Stool	\$1.95
Several Odd Davenports, choice at	\$4.95
Youth's 3-Pc. Bedroom Sets, Springs and Mattress	\$29.50
3-Pc. Bedroom Set, very attractive	\$19.75
Beautiful Oak Dining-Room Set	\$14.75
8-Pc. Walnut Queen Anne Dining Suite	\$29.50
3-\$59.50 Floor Sample Living-Room Sets	\$39.50
9x12 New Velvet Tanke Rugs, priced	\$9.75
9x12 New Rugs in beautiful selection	\$18.75
9x12 Genuine American Oriental Rug	\$69.50
Used Gas Stoves, in very good condition	\$4.95
Quick Meal Gas Range, an excellent buy	\$9.75
New All-Porcelain Gas Range, priced	\$29.50

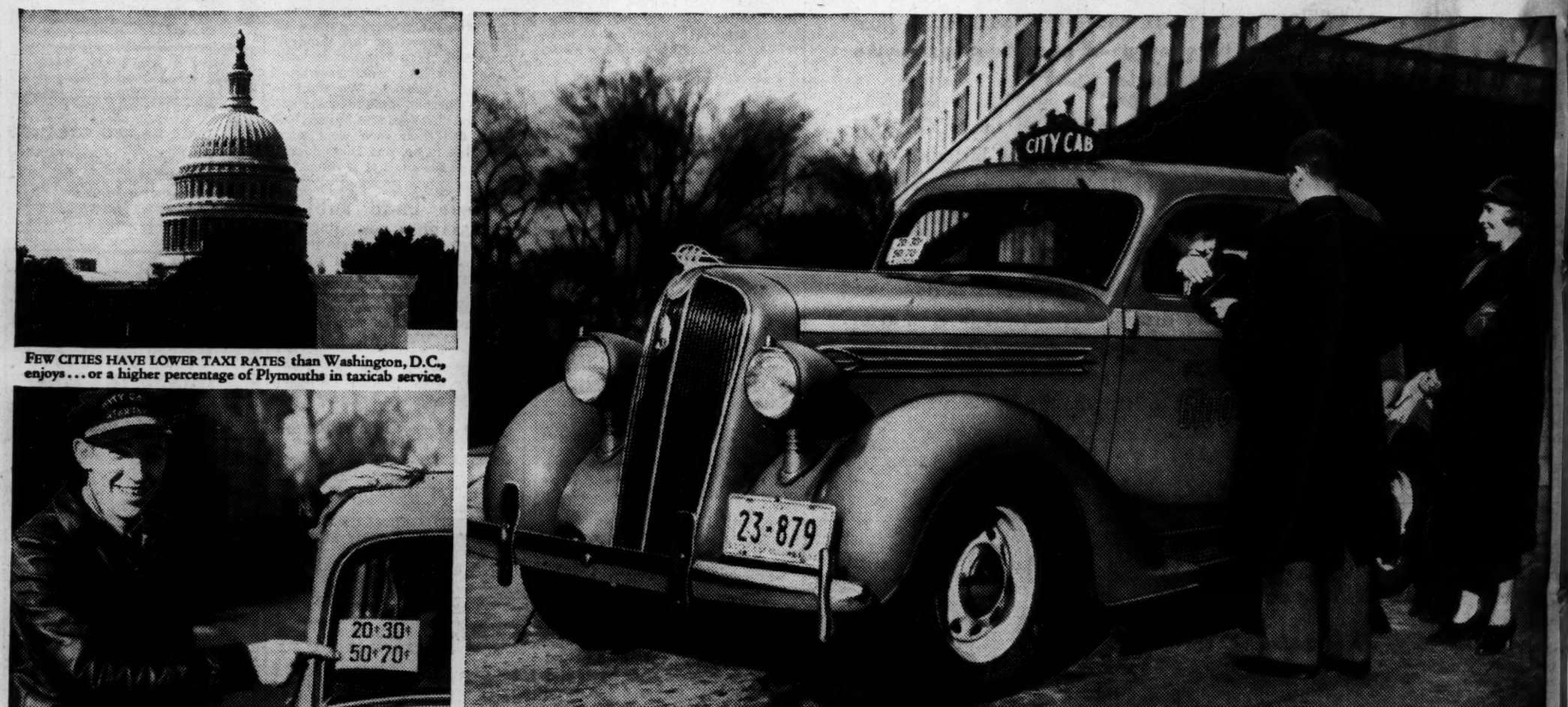
USED RADIOS

4 Table Models With Speakers	\$2.95
3 Cabinet Model Radios, now	\$4.95
6 Cabinet Model Radios, now	\$9.75
6 Cabinet Model Radios, now	\$14.75
Several High-Grade Radios	\$19.75

STORE OPEN, 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

Washington Cab-Drivers Prove
Plymouth Costs Less to Run

30% OF ALL TAXICABS OPERATING ON CAPITAL'S LOW RATES ARE PLYMOUTH



FEW CITIES HAVE LOWER TAXI RATES than Washington, D.C. enjoys . . . or a higher percentage of Plymouths in taxicab service.



CITY CAB-DRIVER FRED HOUSE and his 1936 Plymouth. "I picked Plymouth because it costs less to run . . . makes me more money."

"GREAT BOOKERS" is what Washington's cab-drivers say of Plymouth cars. They mean good business getters. . . a Plymouth cab attracts "fares." People like the riding comfort and smart appearance of this big car . . . the safety of smooth, sure 100% hydraulic brakes . . . the protection of Plymouth's famed safety-steel body.

A Certified Interview with Officials of the City Cab Association, Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON'S CAB SERVICE amazes all visitors. They marvel at the low rates . . . and they see the high percentage of Plymouth cars used as cabs. Official registrations today show almost every third taxi is a Plymouth . . . and the number is increasing phenomenally.

Plymouth's economy is the answer . . . gas and oil economy . . . low upkeep and repair costs . . . ability to stand up under the grueling punishment of big-city cab service.

General Manager Wechsler, of the City Cab Association — one of Washington's largest — says: "We found that Plymouth has the operating economy necessary to give good cab service at Washington's low rates."

"More than half of our cabs are Plymouths . . . and we're adding more every day!"

Garage Superintendent Seigel, who estimates that City Cabs run up a yearly total of fourteen million miles, reports: "Our Plymouth

drivers get around 18 miles to the gallon of gas—in city traffic!"

In Washington, D.C., they know a Plymouth costs less to run. Anywhere in the country, you can compare "All Three! . . . and find out for yourself Plymouth's famed safety, reliability and comfort . . . as well as economy! Tell your Chrysler, Dodge or De Soto dealer you want to drive the new 1936 Plymouth. PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORP.

Ask for the New
Official Chrysler Motors
Commercial Credit Company
6% TIME PAYMENT PLAN

You can figure it out for yourself.
1 Start with your unpaid balance.
2 Then add insurance cost.

3 Then multiply by 6%—for a 12 months plan. One-half of one per cent per month for periods more or less than 12 months.

*In connection with a small legal documentary fee is required.

NO OTHER CHARGES

\$510
AND UP, LIST AT FACTORY, DETROIT
SPECIAL EQUIPMENT EXTRA

Editorial Page
Daily Cartoon

PART THREE

LIBERTY LEAGUE
SAYS ROOSEVELT
MADE APPEAL TO
CLASS HATRED

His Speech at Opening of Congress Termed "The Most Dangerous That Ever Came From a President."

ASSERTS HE ADMITS
DICTATORIAL RULE

Insists 'Control' of Government Should Not Be in Washington, But 'With States and People'—Constitution Held 'in Contempt.'

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The American Liberty League denounced President Roosevelt's combative message to Congress last night as "the most dangerous speech that ever came from a President."

The executive was accused of "contempt for the Constitution," prostituting his office to politics, and seeking to array "class against class."

It bore the name of no individual, but was considered to represent the views of the 1928 and 1934 Democratic presidential nominees, Alfred E. Smith and John W. Davis. They have actively supported the league since its inception.

Cities League Proposals.
In rejoinder to the President's invitation for "positive criticism," the league's statement cited the 12-point program it recently advocated. This included a balanced budget, a broader tax base, revision of laws "aimed at redistribution of wealth," moderate relief appropriations, reduced public works, and "withdraw Government from competition with private business."

After calling the Roosevelt message dangerous, the league said, "he is the first among our Presidents who in any public utterance has tried to create class prejudices and hatreds."

"When he injects such a note in what is supposed to be an address to the Congress on the state of the Union he is guilty not only of the gravest impropriety, but he is setting a precedent which must alarm every thoughtful citizen."

"This address was made in performance of Mr. Roosevelt's official constitutional duty. He was supposed to speak as President of the United States, not as a candidate for office. He prostituted the occasion to political objectives. . . . Lack of Concrete Proposals.

"Aside from a declaration against increased taxation, his 50-minute legislative recommendation. The nearest approach was this sentence: 'I recommend to the Congress that we advance; that we do not retreat.' What this 'advance' may mean Mr. Roosevelt did not elaborate. Was the suggestion based upon the prevalent New Deal conviction that all motion is progress or does the language convey an intention to renew the unnecessary, unwise and unconstitutional assaults upon the business of the country?"

The President's assertion—"we have returned control of the Federal Government to the city of Washington"—was said to "reveal in all its naked hideousness the fundamental New Deal conception of constitutional government."

"If there is one place in the world where 'control' of the Federal Government does not belong," the league contended, "that place is Washington."

In explanation of this viewpoint, the statement said:

"The national capital is the seat of the Federal Government, but it is not the source of that Government's power. The Federal Government is composed of men selected through processes prescribed by the Constitution to exercise certain powers conferred by that document. These men are public servants, not rulers. They are under contract to the people of the United States, and, however whimsically they may regard that fact, they have taken oaths to observe the contract, both in letter and in spirit. 'Control' of the Government rests with the sovereign states of the Union and with the people themselves, not with the peoples' hired servants in Washington."

The league concluded:

"There is a perfect illustration of another feature of New Deal governmental philosophy in Mr. Roosevelt's speech, and that is the theory of government as a personal affair—a government of men rather than of law. After denunciation of those who disagree with

Continued on Page 4, Column 4.

ST. LOUIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1936.

PAGES 1-12C

PART THREE

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Continued on Page 4, Column 4.

TEXT OF BUDGET MESSAGE; ROOSEVELT ASKS CONGRESS FOR TOTAL OF \$6,400,000,000

Government Expenditures to Increase \$1,254,000,000; Public Debt to Reach \$30,933,000,000 in 1937.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 6.—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress transmitting the Federal budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, follows:

Pursuant to provisions of law I transmit herewith the budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, together with this message. The estimates have been developed after careful analysis of the revenues, obligations, and reasonable needs of the Government, and I recommend appropriations for the purposes specifically detailed in the tables which follow.

PART I.
No mortal is permitted unflinchingly to predict the future. That is particularly true of estimates which relate to the money values of property and services in a world of nations torn by dissension, by violent price fluctuations, and by forebodings of the future.

It is, therefore, a cause for congratulation within our own nation to realize that a consistent, broad national policy, adopted nearly three years ago by the Congress and the President, has thus far moved steadily, effectively, and successfully toward its objective.

In March, 1933, in spite of substantial increases in tax rates adopted in the preceding administration, Federal tax receipts had fallen to such a low level that even normal expenses of Government could not be carried on without creating a mounting deficit. In addition to normal expenses, the problem of millions of starving unemployed called for a relief program which obviously would greatly increase that deficit.

Policy and Outlook.
The national policy which we adopted sought to stop the downward economic spiral by taking simultaneous action along a dozen fronts. The chief objectives were: To make bank deposits secure, to save farms and homes from foreclosure, to start public works on a large scale, to encourage home building, to increase farm crop values, to give useful work instead of a dole to the needy unemployed, to reduce all interest rates, to increase foreign trade in both exports and imports, to extend Government credit to railroads and other privately-owned activities, to reduce unsound and generally disastrous speculation, to eliminate starvation wages, to seek a higher level of values, and then to maintain those values.

On the part of the Federal Government the many legislative acts creating the machinery for recovery were all predicated on two interdependent beliefs. First, the measures would immediately cause a great increase in the annual expenditures of the Government—many of these expenditures, however, in the form of loans which would ultimately return to the Treasury. Second, as a result of the simultaneous attack on the many fronts I have indicated, the receipts of the Government would rise definitely and sharply during the following few years, while greatly increased expenditure for the purpose stated, coupled with rising values and the stopping of losses would, over a period of years, diminish the need for work relief and thereby reduce Federal expenditures. The increase in revenues would ultimately meet and pass the declining cost of relief.

This policy adopted in the spring of 1933 has been confirmed in actual practice by the Treasury figures of 1934, of 1935, and by the estimates for the fiscal years of 1936 and 1937.

There is today no doubt of the fundamental soundness of the policy of 1933. If we proceed along the path we have followed and with the results attained up to the present time we shall continue our successful progress during the coming years.

Deficits and Tax Receipts.
Stated even more concisely, we can look forward today to a continued reduction of deficits, to increased tax receipts and to declining expenditures for the needy unemployed. Let it be remembered that the major part of the increase in tax receipts anticipated in 1937 over 1936 from comparable sources is coming from old tax schedules. The only changes made last year in the tax schedule were, first, the elimination of the tax on checks and, secondly, slight increases in taxes on large incomes, on large estates, and on large corporations and in capital stock and excess profits taxes. By the elimination

For Fiscal Year 1937.
Now let us look at the budget for the fiscal year 1937:
To run all the regular activities of the Government I will need a total of \$5,069,000,000. These regular activities include interest on the public debt, major public works, operations of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and agricultural benefit payments, but do not include strictly work relief items. I expect to pay for these regular activities with estimated receipts of \$5,654,000,000, leaving an excess of receipts of \$585,000,000.

Continued on Page 6, Column 2.

The Demand for Rubican Graduates
increased 40% last year over 1934. If you plan to train for the office requirements of 1936—Investigate Rubican's Day or Evening Classes. As the beginning work in all courses is individual a student may enroll any school day or school evening and advance as rapidly as his comprehension of the work justifies.

Telephone, write, or call for Catalog.
RUBICAN SCHOOL
4933 Delmar Boulevard
3469 S. Grand Boulevard
Secretarial, Stenographic and Accounting Courses

SOCIALIST BOARD OUSTS NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE

National Leaders Revoke Charter in Controversy, and Order Reorganization of Party.

By the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The National Executive Committee of the Socialist party suspended the charter of the New York State Committee by a vote of 8 to 2 last night.

It set up a temporary group of 15 to reorganize the party within the State and to plan for a State convention to be held in New York City not later than June 30. Then a new State committee will be elected. Lewis Tonks of Syracuse was designated as chairman.

The National Executive Committee was presided over by Leo Krzycki of Milwaukee. Other attending members were: James Graham, Montana; J. Darlington Hoopes, Pennsylvania; James O'Neal, New York; Norman Thomas, New York; Devere Allen, Connecticut; Powers Hapgood, Indiana; Albert Sprague Coolidge, Massachusetts; Franz Daniel, Pennsylvania; and Maynard Krueger, Illinois.

Daniel Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee, was the only member not present. O'Neal and Graham cast the opposing votes.

Appointment of the committee followed a two-day dispute between members of the so-called Old Guard group and other young Socialists, termed "militants."

The militants charged the Old Guard with revoking charters of various groups and injecting "Tammany methods" into the organization in New York. The State Committee replied that the militants were introducing Communism into the party.

The militants supported their actions with a statement of principle made at a national convention of the party in Detroit. The statement, they said, included "active resistance to war and fascism in such crises ever developed in the United States in the future."

The militants were defended by

Continued on Page 4, Column 5.

BRITAIN TAKES OVER 3 LINERS TO CARRY TROOPS

Ships Already Converted Into Transports for Reinforcement of African Military Position.

(Copyright, 1936, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Great Britain has turned abruptly to reinforcement of its African military position, pressing several liners into Mediterranean troop transport service, it became known today, amid renewed discussion of the possibility of oil sanctions against Italy. Three liners, including the 17,961-ton Scythia, it was learned, already had been converted into army transports, and two more may be requisitioned soon.

The Scythia, Cunard-White Star Line vessel, removed from its Atlantic run, will sail from England Wednesday with troops and guns for the Mediterranean. Authoritative sources said its destination probably would be Alexandria, Egypt, just east of Italy's North African possession of Libya and northwest of the Ethiopian war zone.

The 16,792-ton California of the Anchor Line and the 13,241-ton Vanduyck of the Lamport & Holt Line also have been pressed into Mediterranean transport service. The 19,695-ton Laconia and the 19,597-ton Samaria, both Cunarders, are expected to be called.

Capt. David W. Bone, former commodore of the Anchor Line and one of the British seamen best known to Americans, has entered the transport service. He was aboard the liner Cameronia, arriving at Southampton today from a voyage with troops to Gibraltar.

An Oil Sanction Decision Deferred.
While moving to strengthen its military position, the British Government postponed temporarily its decision on proposals for an extension of sanctions to include an oil-coal-iron-steel embargo—a measure which informed Fascists have said means more widespread war.

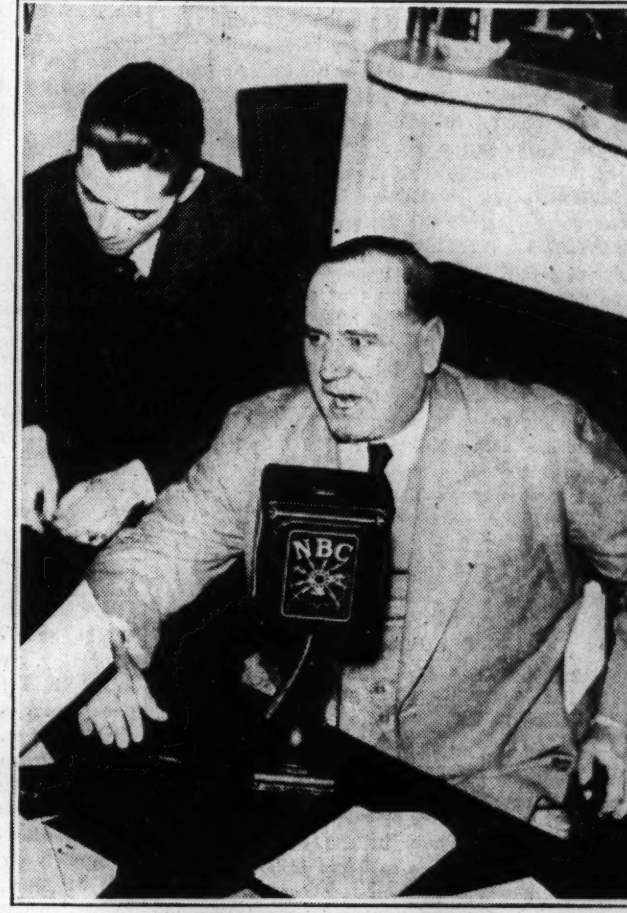
Authoritative sources said Britain's Ministers would determine their stand just before Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden leaves for Geneva to attend the Jan. 20 session of the League of Nations Council, at which the sanctions ex-

tenation is to be considered.

Advices received here from Paris said French sources were discussing a possibility of a new peace plan being devised soon to interrupt again consideration of the oil embargo proposals, as did the now abandoned French-British plan. Unconfirmed Paris reports said a fresh peace move might be made, before the League Council meeting, so that proposals to end the East African strife could be discussed in advance of the suggestions for application of stronger penalties against Italy.

Peace Prayers in Churches.
At the instance of both the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York, prayers were said in all Anglican churches of the British Isles Sunday for peace, and a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury was read. Urging heed to the "awful lessons of the World

Senator Discusses Neutrality Bill



BENNETT CHAMP CLARK.
Author and sponsor of a measure intended to keep the United States out of war. He is shown in his office in Washington during a recent radio speech. In the background is Representative John J. O'Connor.

War." the Archbishop pleaded that the world "turn to God."

Dr. S. M. Berry, moderator of the Federal Council of Evangelical Free Churches, said during one London service that Pope Pius declined to co-operate in yesterday's peace day observances, in which European Protestant churches participated. Dr. Berry said the Catholic Church not only was invited to co-operate, "but a very clear indication was given to the Pope, that if he would take the lead we should all be glad to be ranged under his banner for that particular occasion."

"The answer came back quite clearly that under the circumstances which were described, and into which I need not enter, the Pope did not see his way to do it."

"I am not going to criticize or blame him, because after all you do not secure peace by blaming other people."

TWO WOMEN HELD AS REVOLT LEADERS

Brazilian Police Uncertain Whether to Put Men on Prison Ship.

By the Associated Press.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 6.—Two dark-eyed feminists, allegedly behind a movement which police have characterized as a "women's revolt," are in jail here.

A fortnight after their arrest, police still were debating whether to transfer them from this city to the Pedro I. prison ship anchored a few miles off shore.

Already this ship is loaded with hundreds of men charged with participation in the November rebellion.

The greatest attention centers on Donna Eugenia Alvaro Moreira, a beautiful brunette, secretary of the recently dissolved Brazilian Feminist Union. Police charge she is a Communist.

One's Brother Also a Prisoner.
Also arousing interest is the simultaneous arrest of Donna Rosa Furtado Soares de Meirelles, another striking woman.

Her brother is Sylo Meirelles, former army lieutenant, accused by Federal authorities of heading the November Leftist rebellion in Natal, Northeastern Brazil, and himself a prisoner now.

Senora Arminda Alvaro Alberto, prominent educator and president of the Feminist Union, was released after questioning.

She testified the union, closed by police and denied an injunction in the Supreme Court, had no affiliations with the National Liberating Alliance, padlocked by President Getulio Vargas last July as a Communist society.

Report of Search for Two Others.
Donna Eugenia confirmed there was no affiliation, but admitted she personally sympathized with some of the ideas advanced by leaders of the alliance.

Placidly smoking a cigarette, she testified she was proud to include some of the leaders among her friends.

Dr. Alvaro Moreira, her husband, refused to say how much longer he thought his wife might be held. Through a friend at his home he stated today: "I know nothing about the matter."

Police were uncommunicative, but it was reported they were seeking two other, comely feminists, Norma and Dora Muniz.

Today Change to LUNGSTRAS GUARANTEED CLEANING

Your clothes must be perfectly cleaned and pressed before they are delivered to you. That's what Guaranteed Cleaning means. Every dress, coat, or suit must conform to the listed points of fine service. They do at Lungstras.

For Suits

- 1 Cleaned in Pure Clean
- 2 Delivered at Promised Time
- 3 All Spots Removed
- 4 No Shrinkage
- 5 No Unpleasant Odor
- 6 Delivered Promptly, Trouser Collars and Linings Replaced
- 7 Missing Buttons Replaced
- 8 Steam Rinsed Sewed
- 9 Trouser Collars Tucked
- 10 Hanger Loops on Coat Replaced
- 11 Facilitated Tailored Pressing
- 12 Stitches Crossed or Rounded

For Dresses

- 1 All Spots Removed
- 2 Delivered at Promised Time
- 3 For Cleaned, Fluffed, and Glazed
- 4 Linings Hand Finished
- 5 Buttons and Buckles Individually Covered When Coat is Cleaned
- 6 Loose Labels Sewed
- 7 Ripped Fur Collars or Cuffs, Linings, and Pockets Tucked
- 8 Loose Buttons Sewed

For Overcoats

- 1 All Spots Removed
- 2 Pleats Straight and Even
- 3 Delivery at Promised Time
- 4 Refreshed by Hand
- 5 Firm, Clear Fabric
- 6 Individual Handling of Trimmings
- 7 All Shins Removed from Velvet
- 8 No Unpleasant Odor

AN ULTRA-FINE SERVICE FOR CLOTHES

cleaned at Lungstras are as clean and pure as sunlight. They hang straight, and drape evenly. Send a pair, be convinced

CURTAINS

ST. LOUIS' FINE RUG CLEANER

Lungstras
FINE & CLEANING CO.

ROOFTOP'S
UNDERVOORT-BARNEY
WAREHOUSE
24TH BLVD. NEAR PINE

Savings of 0% to 50%
CHARGE or EASY TERMS
North Floor Samples
worth Used Furniture

Throw Rugs, choice	50c
Coffee Tables	50c
Chairs, each, priced	\$1.00
Lamps, now	\$1 and \$2.95
Values at only	\$3.95
Dressing Table, Stool	\$1.95
Sports, choice at	\$4.95
Room Sets, Springs and Mattress	\$29.50
very attractive	\$19.75
ing-Room Set	\$14.75
an Anne Dining Suite	\$29.50
Sample Living-Room Sets	\$39.50
Yankee Rugs, priced	\$9.75
beautiful selection	\$18.75
frican Oriental Rug	\$69.50
in very good condition	\$4.95
ange, an excellent buy	\$9.75
as Range, priced	\$29.50

SEMI RADIOS

els With Speakers	\$2.95
del Radios, now	\$4.95
del Radios, now	\$9.75
del Radios, now	\$14.75
Grade Radios	\$18.75

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SPECIAL EQUIPMENT EXTRA

THE DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY GO ROUND

By DREW PEARSON and ROBERT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The fundamental difference between the President's neutrality bill and that proposed by members of the Senate Munitions Committee centers around one word, that one word promises to cause one of the most important titles of the session to be "may." The word in question is "may." It gives the President discretionary powers to impose arms embargoes against belligerents. This is what the administration favors.

Various Senators and Congressmen oppose this. They want to change "may" to "shall" and make it mandatory on the President to impose embargoes. Furthermore, they would have Congress define the embargoes specifically and make them applicable against all belligerents.

This, according to arguments put by the President to congressional leaders, would tie his hands, prevent United States co-operation for peace. In case war spread to Europe and Asia, the United States would have to bar shipments to Great Britain, despite the tacit United States-British agreement regarding the Far East.

This is the big undercurrent reason whispered by State Department officials trying to win converts for discretionary neutrality powers for the President.

NOTE—Leaders of the munitions bloc opposed to discretionary powers are: Senators Nye, Clark, Bone, and Congressmen Sisson (N. Y.) and Maverick (Texas).

Practic Bill.

Two items in the "Senate munitions committee" neutrality bill indicate its drastic nature. One is a penalty of \$10,000 or five years imprisonment or both for traveling on a belligerent vessel.

The other is the establishment of export quotas for essential war materials, by which a belligerent country could not buy more than the United States any more than its latest five-year average.

In putting this into effect, however, the President would be allowed discretionary power.

Thing of Beauty.

One of the most warmly welcomed members on the opening day of Congress was Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, for several weeks at death's door in a Moscow hospital.

The bearded Illinoisan, who despite his age and a recent snap-shot of his face in Capitol Hill, also is a great favorite among his colleagues. Many stories are related about his ornate attire. One of these incidents occurred when Lewis was a member of the House many years ago.

One day, shortly after the chamber had convened, he jumped to his feet and exclaimed, "I have a thing of beauty and joy forever."

Reed looked at Lewis a moment, then observed solemnly:

"The gentleman will state his reason," said Speaker Reed.

"Mr. Speaker," replied Lewis, "I rise to a question of personal privilege. I have in my hand a copy of a paper in which I am referred to as 'a thing of beauty and joy forever.'"

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New Singer at the Metropolitan



JOSEPHINE ANTOINE, coloratura soprano, who made her grand opera debut in New York, Saturday afternoon, in "Mignon." She is shown in her dressing room after the performance. Her home is in Boulder, Colo.

SAN CARLO CO. 'AIDA' AT THE AUDITORIUM

Veteran Troupers Live Up to Expectations With Creditable Performance.

By THOMAS B. SHERMAN.

THE San Carlo Opera Company began a series of five performances at the Municipal Auditorium last night with that perennial and irresistible masterpiece, Verdi's "Aida." All the roles were well cast, the costumes and sets were fresh if not especially imaginative, the augmented orchestra under Maestro Peroni played well and the performance in general came off in a style that accorded well with the best professional tradition.

The San Carlo forces have no great pretensions. One is not led to believe that the ultimate refinement in beauty of tone and significant dramatic expression will be wrung from the music. But one does expect a performance that moves with precision—an expectation that is rarely disappointed.

Last night's cast was led by Arold Lindi as Rhamdes and Bianca Saroya as Aida. Both of the singers are San Carlo veterans and their voices are not always free from blemishes. Their knowledge of the roles, however, enable them to project their impersonations of the characters with great conviction and force, and, at times, with moving expressiveness.

This was especially true of Madame Saroya's performance of that nostalgic cry of longing for her native land in the third act and her singing in the final scene of the opera.

Mostly Thomas as Amonasro had a big, flexible voice which he used lavishly. Lyuba Senderowna was a vocally impressive Amneris and Harold Kravitt as the High Priest provided both vocal richness and dramatic dignity to his impersonation.

The miniature corps de ballet led by Lydia Arolova and Lucien Pridewere were not bad at all, and the way in which the small chorus was manipulated both in building up musical climaxes and stage pictures reflected great credit on the chorus master, whoever he is, and Luigi Raybaut, the stage director.

The scene following the triumphal march was complete in all respects with stage band, slaves and citizens weaving branches of laurel with a final effect of a teeming and joyous throng that was quite convincing.

In short, the San Carlo trouper proved that they still know how to put their opera. They certainly gave a good value last night.

Wagner's "Lohengrin" will be presented this evening with Dmitri Onofrei in the title role and Madame Goeta Ljunberg singing the role of Elsa.

ISAAC C. HIRSCH FUNERAL Services at 8 P. M. Today at Chapel at 5212 Delmar.

Funeral services for Isaac C. Hirsch, retired railway supply dealer, who died of heart disease yesterday at his home, 5151 Washington avenue, will be held at 8 p. m. today at the Rindskopf Chapel, 5212 Delmar boulevard. Burial will be in Cincinnati, where he lived and conducted his business until his retirement 15 years ago.

Mr. Hirsch, who was 65 years old, resided in St. Louis in his youth and was associated with his father in a retail store before moving to Cincinnati. He is survived by a sister and two brothers.

Publisher for 56 Years Dies. By the Associated Press. LIGONIER, Ind., Jan. 6.—Edwin G. Thompson, 81 years old, for 56 years publisher of the Ligonier Leader, died at his home here yesterday. In 1880 he was secretary of the National Editorial Association.

JOHN L. MESKER FUNERAL At Evansville, Ind., Tomorrow; He Was Former Casket Manufacturer. Funeral services for John L. Mesker, a former St. Louis casket manufacturer, who died Saturday night at De Paul Hospital of arteriosclerosis after an illness of several months, will be held tomorrow at Evansville, Ind., his former home.

He was 68 years old, and a brother of Bernard T. and Frank Mesker, owners of the Mesker Bros. Iron Co. and Mesker Bros. Realty & Investment. Besides his wife, he leaves two nephews, Francis A. and John B. G. Mesker, survive.

MRS. CLAXTON EDMONDS ALLEN, 4626 Maryland avenue, and her debutante daughter, Miss Lydia Ann Allen, left Saturday night for Charleston, S. C., to spend 10 days or two weeks with Mrs. Allen's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pettus.

Mrs. Allen and her daughter will attend St. Cecilia's ball in Charleston Thursday night. The first St. Cecilia's ball was held in 1737 and has been held every year since except during the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. Before the ball Mr. and Mrs. Pettus will give a dinner at their home for 50 guests in honor of Miss Allen.

The Lincoln Imps, an organization of young women who have been chaperoned in their European travels by Mrs. Atwell T. Lincoln, will meet tomorrow at the Deer Creek Club for their annual luncheon. Entertainment, given by the members themselves, is being arranged by a committee, and will include tokens given annually to girls of special news interest. Miss Jacqueline Chapman and Miss Joan Fangman, whose engagements have been announced within the year, will receive wedding veils, and Miss Lila Marshall Childress and Miss Jane Wells, queen and retiring queen, respectively, of the Valedictory, will have symbols of their offices.

Miss Chapman, who has been president two years, will have a successor in the biennial election, as will Miss Elise White, the secretary. About 55 members will be seated at one table in the large studio lounge.

On Jan. 18, Mrs. Lincoln will sail with a new group on the Laconia for a four months' trip to Europe. The party will include Miss Anita Knight, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Knight; Miss Emma Stuever, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Stuever; Miss Josephine Lamy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Oscar Lamy; Miss Florence Fieshel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Travis Fieshel, and Miss Susan Thompson, daughter of Guy A. Thompson. They will return on the Berengaria in May.

Mrs. Fred A. Baughens, 4477 McPherson avenue, has recalled invitations to a luncheon she planned to give Wednesday in honor of Miss Baughens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Shapleigh. Mrs. Baughens was called to Pittsburgh, Pa., where her sister is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Festus J. Wade, who have been living at the Gatesworth Hotel, will move to their new home at 1000 E. 12th St. on Saturday. "So the Patient Can Pay" will be his subject.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bagnell, 9 Clermont lane, will sail Saturday on the Vulcania from New York for Europe, where they will visit their daughter, Miss Nancy Sullivan, who is at school in Florence. They will remain abroad until the end of March.

Mr. and Mrs. Kimberley Babcock of Louisville, Ky., arrived New Year's eve to visit Palmer Livingston Clarkson at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Palmer Clarkson, 26 Carrwood, returned home yesterday morning.

Mrs. Parker Williams and her brother-in-law, Ewing Hill, former St. Louisans, now making their home at Green Gables, Rye Beach, N. H., sailed a few days ago for Europe. They will make their annual mid-winter visit to the Riviera.

Dr. and Mrs. Horace W. Soper, 4731 Westminster place, returned Friday from a cruise aboard the Bremen to Nassau and Bermuda. They sailed from New York Dec. 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent L. Price, 6320 Forsythe boulevard, have returned from New York, where they attended the opening performance of "Victoria Regina," in which their son, Vincent L. Price Jr., plays.

Mrs. John Oscar King, 51 Vandeventer place, left about Jan. 20, for Wilmington Island, Ga., where she will stay for six weeks or two months.

Mrs. Harvey G. Mudd, 47 Vandeventer place, has organized a group to go to Mexico, the middle of February to spend three weeks sight-seeing. The party will include: Mrs. St. George Tucker, Mrs. Francis G. Eaton, Mrs. Charles Pope O'Fallon, Mrs. Wallace D. Simmons, Mrs. George Lane Edwards, Miss Jan. 24, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert T. Terry.

Mrs. Morton Jourdan, 6121 Lindell boulevard, will leave in about two weeks to spend the greater part of the winter at either Palm Beach or Miami, Fla. She will be accompanied by Mrs. W. T. Ragland of Jefferson City. Mrs. Ragland, who was the guest of Mrs. Jourdan about a week ago, is now in Florida but will return to St. Louis for a brief visit before they drive south.

Mrs. Jourdan's nephew, Jourdan Hoyt of San Francisco, who visited her at the same time as Mrs. Ragland, has returned to his home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oscar Lamy, 1 Forest Ridge, and their daughters, Miss Genevieve and Miss Jane Lamy, will leave Jan. 28, for a mid-winter vacation in Phoenix, Ariz. Another daughter, Miss Josephine Lamy will sail Jan. 17 for a six-month tour of Europe, with Mrs. Atwell T. Lincoln and a group of sub-debutantes.

The wedding of Miss Jane Peary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Peary, 6055 Westminster place, and Eugene Michael Kruse, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman M. Kruse of Kansas City, will take place Friday, Jan. 24, at the Peary home. Only relatives and a few close friends will witness the service. Miss Peary

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

ENGAGED



MISS NANCY SHERLOCK SHAW DAUGHTER OF Mr. and Mrs. Quincy Adams Shaw of Boston, Mass., whose engagement to Donald Frederick Cutler Jr., also of Boston, has been announced. The prospective bride's mother is the former Miss Margaret Lionberger, daughter of Isaac H. Lionberger, 37 Westmoreland place.

will have no attendants and Roger Kruse, brother of the bridegroom, will be best man. Mr. Kruse and his prospective bride will live in Dallas, Tex., after Feb. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Murrell have announced the engagement of their daughter, Betty Mae, to William C. Doyle of Chicago. Miss Murrell is attending Hadley Vocational School. Mr. Doyle attended Washington State University, and is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is with the United States Rubber Co. of Chicago.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Doyle, reside in Seattle, Wash.

Miss Murrell's father is attached to the Army Medical Depot in St. Louis, and will leave Feb. 1 for Washington, where he will be connected with the Surgeon General's Department. Mrs. Murrell will remain here until after the wedding, which will take place in the early spring.

The music committee of the Community School has arranged a demonstration of the woodwind instruments of the St. Louis Symphony, for children, to be given at the school, Thursday at 2 p. m.

MRS. JAY HERNDON SMITH of the St. Louis Country Club Grounds left New Year's night for Pasadena, Cal., where with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Herndon Smith, she has taken a house for the winter. Mrs. Smith was accompanied West by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Lewis and Miss Emily Lewis, also of the St. Louis Country Club Grounds, who are going to Honolulu.

Mrs. Smith's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Thompson Smith, who have sold their home on Warsaw and Ladue roads to Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Ross, have taken a house at 121 Linden avenue, Clayton.

Debutantes, second and third year girls, and their escorts received invitations Friday from the Bachelor Club of St. Louis for its second annual ball Saturday night, Jan. 18, at the St. Louis Country Club. Miss Martha Westlake will give a large dinner party before the dance at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Westlake, 5 Hillvale drive.

The Educational Committee of the Women's Committee of the St. Louis Symphony Society is sponsoring a record hour on Wednesday mornings from 10:30 to 1:30 o'clock at the Aeolian Co. These meetings, which are open to the general public, will give music lovers an opportunity to familiarize themselves in advance with the music to be played at the symphony concerts of the week.

Mrs. Arnold H. Marenton of the Junior Division will preside at the first meeting Wednesday morning. Members of the Educational Committee who will act as hostesses are: Mrs. Max A. Goldstein, chairman; Mrs. Willard Bartlett, co-chairman; Mrs. Paul Blackwelder, Mrs. Oliver K. Boward, Mrs. Rex Brashear, Mrs. Luther Avon Blue, Mrs. Harry Stix, Mrs. Henry Bry, Mrs. Robert E. Blake and Mrs. Edgar Rombauer.

Miss Delmar McCaskill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. McCaskill, 6637 Waterman avenue, will become the bride of Dr. Francis J. Medler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Medler, 4114 West Florissant avenue, at 9:30 o'clock in the morning.

Wednesday, Jan. 15, at Our Lady of Lourdes Church. The Rev. Francis J. O'Connor will perform the service which will be followed by a wedding breakfast for the two families at Glen Echo Country Club.

Miss Ruther Gander will be maid of honor and Miss Lillian Blakeslee, Miss Jeanette Bell and Miss Dorothy Royall, bridesmaids. The prospective bride's brother, Campbell Edwin McCaskill, will be best man, and the bridegroom's brother, Edward Medler, Richard Mucker, John McCarthy III, Ignatius Steingale and Joseph Pfeiffer, will be ushers.

A cocktail party will be given in honor of Miss McCaskill and Dr. Medler Sunday afternoon by Mrs. C. Rowe Sutter, 7010 Parkdale. It will be followed by a buffet supper at the home of Miss Ruth Gander.

Third Boswell Sister Wed. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Bonnie Boswell, one of the three Boswell sisters, radio singers, confirmed reports last night that she was married to Harry Leedy, her personal manager, Dec. 14, in Peekskill, N. Y. She was the third of the sisters to wed.

7807 Davis drive. Last night Mr. Muckerman and Edward Medler entertained at dinner dance at the Missouri Athletic Association in their honor.

ARCHBISHOP TERMS CURSING MEANINGLESS, DISHONORABLE

Young People Have Mistaken Idea That It Indicates Virility in Character, He Adds.

Reverence for the name of God was urged by Archbishop Glennon yesterday in his monthly sermon in the St. Louis Cathedral. He condemned its use in profanity "cursing gets you nowhere," he said, "yet cursing is quite popular. People learning European languages invariably learn enough words to curse in. Among young people there is a sort of an idea that cursing indicates virility of character. It is really meaningless and dishonorable."

Last night at the Cathedral 2000 members of the Holy Name Society celebrated the Feast of the Holy Name with solemn benediction in which the Archbishop was the celebrant. The sermon was by the Rev. Francis W. Dalton.

ARTHUR A. LANCASTER FUNERAL Former Democratic City Committeeman Was 66 Years Old. Funeral services for Arthur A. Lancaster, professional bondman and former Democratic City Committeeman, who died of heart disease Saturday, will be held at 9 a. m. tomorrow at Harrigan-Sheahan chapel and St. Mary Magdalen Church. Burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Mr. Lancaster was 66 years old and lived at 5229 Devonshire avenue. His widow, a daughter and two sisters survive.

BELLEVILLE BAKER DIES Dr. H. F. Merck Conducted Business Founded Century Ago. Dr. Herman F. Merck, proprietor of the Merck Bakery of Belleville, died of pneumonia this morning at his home after a week's illness. He was 50 years old.

Dr. Merck, a dentist, discontinued his practice, 10 years ago after the death of his father to take over the operation of the bakery, which his grandfather established 100 years ago. He is survived by his wife and two sons. Funeral arrangements have not been made.

V. K. Ting, Chinese Geologist, Dies. By the Associated Press. CHANGSHA, China, Jan. 6.—V. K. Ting, Chinese geologist, died today from pneumonia, following a severe attack of carbon-monoxide poisoning. Ting was overcome by fumes while sleeping in a closed room, where a charcoal stove was burning, during an inspection tour of Hunan Province coal mines.

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1. To Help Build RESISTANCE to Colds

Live normally—avoid excesses. Eat simple food and keep elimination regular. Drink plenty of water. Take some exercise daily—out-of-doors, if possible. Get plenty of rest and sleep. (During the colds season

Celebrates Fiftieth Year in Ministry
LOCKWOOD, Mo., Jan. 6.—The Rev. F. Drogemuehler, pastor of the Lutheran Church here, was honored by members of his congregation in celebration of his fiftieth year in the ministry. He is the oldest Lutheran minister in point of service in the Ozarks region.

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FRANKS	12¢	OLEO	14¢
BOLOGNA	12¢	PRUNES	25¢
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These fine cleaners are full size, full power, every one is perfect and fully guaranteed by the manufacturer the same as brand new cleaners. All worn parts have been replaced with brand new parts such as bags, cords, wheels, bearings, brushes, etc. You can't tell them from new cleaners.

\$2.00 DOWN Balance small monthly payments—small carrying charge

Hurry! Only a limited number have been allotted us for this special sale. Decide right now to request a FREE TRIAL in your own home. Then decide if you wish to keep it. Phone or mail coupon.

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CITY CONTROLLER BECOMES PHILADELPHIA'S NEW MAYOR

S. Davis Wilson Elected as Republican, Although Registered as Democrat.

By the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—S. Davis Wilson moved from the City Controller's office into the Mayor's chair today, leading a new Republican administration in the City Hall.

He replaced another Republican, J. Hampton Moore, twice Mayor and seven times a Representative in Congress. Wilson was a registered Democrat when he won the office as a Republican.

Wilson took the oath in the Municipal Auditorium, and Moore, who said he was not invited to the ceremony, called that move "hippodroming." Earlier Philadelphia Mayors took their oaths in City Council chambers.

SUIT ON WITHHOLDING MOVIE FILMS ON TRIAL

Government Seeks to Enjoin Refusal to Supply Fanchon & Marco Theaters.

The Government's injunction suit to prevent withholding of films from three Fanchon & Marco theaters here was called for trial in Federal Court today. Proceedings started with consideration of a defense motion to dismiss the suit.

Judge Joseph W. Molyneux of Minneapolis presided, having been assigned by the Presiding Judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals after District Judge George H. Moore disqualified himself.

The motion for dismissal, pending for several weeks, was based on the assertion that the matters complained of had been settled by the verdict of a jury in Judge Moore's court, Nov. 11, acquitting the same corporate interests and a group of their executives of conspiracy to violate the anti-trust law by withholding the films.

Interests of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.; Paramount and R-K-O, which are among the largest producers and distributors of movies, are the defendants in the injunction case. A temporary injunction was denied some time ago and the current proceedings called for full hearing on the merits of the case.

The suit was filed by the Government last August. It involved the film supply of the Ambassador, Missouri and Grand Central theaters.

Former Senator James A. Reed, of Warner's counsel, arguing the motion to dismiss, quoted a Chicago Federal Court decision that jurisdiction in such an injunction proceeding depended on violation of the criminal law in restraint of trade, and insisted the acquittal last November should bar further action. He cited three Supreme Court decisions in support of his stand.

The only other motion pending was one of the defense to amend its answer to two particulars, bringing the answer up to date in the light of what developed in the criminal trial. Reed asserted that the evidence had shown an effort by Fanchon & Marco to control five of six first-run movie theaters here, which justified the actions of his clients.

Counsel for Warner Bros. today asked for a continuance until next Thursday or Friday because of the illness in New York of one of their principal associates, Frederick H. Wood. Government counsel opposed this, pointing out that the Government had gone to great expense to bring 30 to 40 witnesses here, that Warner had had 11 lawyers in the criminal case, and that, if restraint of trade existed, it should be stopped speedily. Judge Molyneux, who reminded the attorneys he had come here at some inconvenience, suggested that, after disposal of preliminary motions, the Government go ahead with relatively unimportant witnesses, then adjourn for a day or two, if necessary. The Government agreed.

Defendants are: Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., and five of its subsidiaries, Vitaphone Corporation, First National Pictures, Inc., Vitagraph, Inc., Warner Bros. Circuit Management Corporation, and General Theatrical Enterprises, Inc.; also Paramount Pictures Distributing Co., Inc., and Paramount Pictures Distributing Corporation, and R-K-O Distributing Corporation.

The Government has six special assistants to the Attorney-General, Warner by three attorneys, R-K-O by three and Paramount by two.



MR. AND MRS. BENNY BAKER (MARGERY CHAPIN)
At Hollywood on their return from Yuma, Ariz., where they were married. She is the divorced wife of William Wellman, motion picture director.

LIBERTY LEAGUE CONDEMNS SPEECH OF ROOSEVELT
Continued From Page One.

some of his legislative experiments, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"They realize that in 34 months we have built up new instruments of public power. In the hands of a people's Government this power is a wholesome and proper."

Those who point out the illegality and unconstitutional path he has trod are the hirelings of special interests, the enemies of national progress.

"But there is no attempt to offer specific answer to criticism. Instead Mr. Roosevelt resorted to the time-honored device of rhetorical questions. Neither directly nor by implication does he show either consideration of suggestions that have been offered or willingness to give consideration to suggestions that hereafter may be offered. He arouses antagonism against those who thoughtfully fear that his theories of 'advance' lead to greater chaos and not to social and economic progress."

"Invoking the name of Jefferson as a patron saint, Mr. Roosevelt, who was elected President in the name of the Democratic party and on the platform of that party, to which he pledged adherence, demands a centralization of government such as would have delighted the soul of the most starry-eyed Hamiltonian. Again he shows his contempt for the Constitution, which previously he has flouted in both spoken and written word."

SOCIALIST BOARD OUSTS NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE
Continued From Page One.

Norman Thomas, former presidential nominee, who charged the Old Guard with threatening to expel members of the party in New York who proposed to act on the Detroit declaration.

O'Neil, only Old Guard member of the Socialist Committee, said last night he would lead a fight to overthrow the National Executive Committee of the party.

Waldman said he would call on the Conservative Socialists to elect a new National Committee.

Liberty League to Lead Fight to Oust National Committee.
By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Louis Waldman, chairman of the State Committee of the Socialist party, said last night he would lead a fight to overthrow the National Executive Committee of the party.

Waldman said he would call on the Conservative Socialists to elect a new National Committee.

Muscles Slow You?

● If rheumatic, neuralgic pain and other muscular aches are slowing you up, get quick relief with Penorub. Stimulates circulation to break up congestion and draw out pain in 10 seconds!

oz. bottle 35¢; 3 oz. 60¢; 8 oz. \$1; 16 oz. \$1.75.

It's always economy to buylargest sizes of Penorub.

PENORUB
The Penetrating Rub That Rubs Out Pain

ADVERTISEMENT

Apply This Once And Kill the Itch

A new preparation known as "Sit-Cide," being a liquid, thoroughly penetrates the skin, going into every pore, crevice and wrinkle where parasites hide, and kill every one of these parasites with one application, in three minutes.

Sit-Cide is immediately effective in destroying parasitic itch (scabies) and is sold by all drug gists at 60¢, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Sit-Cide Co., Inc., Commerce, Ga.

THOSE "B.O." STORIES CAN'T SCARE ME. I COULDN'T OFFEND

OH YEAH! WELL, JUST READ THIS TRUE "B.O." CONFESSION

One day a letter came to the makers of Lifebuoy. It read—

ANOTHER YOUNG MAN AND I HAVE ADJOINING APARTMENTS. WE SHARE THE SAME BATHROOM. OFTEN HE'D DROP IN FOR A CHAT AND TELL ME HIS TROUBLES

HE WAS A SALESMAN AND SHOULD HAVE BEEN A CRACKERJACK FOR HE WORKED HARD, BUT INSTEAD HIS SALES WERE MISERABLE — AND I COULD GUESS WHY!

I DIDN'T HAVE THE NERVE TO COME OUT AND TELL HIM, BUT I WAS CAREFUL TO LEAVE MY CAKE OF LIFEBOUY IN PLAIN SIGHT IN THE BATHROOM

HE KNOCKED AT MY DOOR ONE MORNING, "SAY, HE SAID, 'I'VE BEEN USING YOUR SOAP SHELLED SO NICE AND CLEAN I COULDN'T RESIST. 'KEEP IT, I SAID, 'IT MAY BRING YOU LUCK'"

"LIFEBOUY SURE HAS BROUGHT ME LUCK," HE TOLD ME LATER. "MY SALES HAVE BEEN BETTER EVER SINCE. I'M A LIFEBOUY FAN FOR LIFE. MY TROUBLE MUST HAVE BEEN 'B.O.'"

Yes, we get thousands of letters like this

One letter might be disregarded. But you can't laugh off thousands! They force us to realize how common, how serious a fault "B.O." (body odor) is—how remorselessly it may shut one off from happiness and success. Why take chances? Bathe regularly with Lifebuoy. Its searching, hygienic lather—rich and abundant in hardest water—purifies pores, stops "B.O." Its own clean scent rinses away.

Ladies, complexion news!
Lifebuoy will bring new freshness to your skin, new beauty to your complexion. For Lifebuoy is deep-cleansing yet gentle. "Patch" tests on the skins of hundreds of women show it is more than 20% milder than many so-called "beauty soaps."

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Approved by Good Housekeeping Bureau

ARKANSAS SALES TAX REPORT

Mississippi County Leads North-east Part of State With \$37,000.

JONESBORO, Ark., Jan. 6.—Mississippi County, with a total of \$57,423.25, ranked first in North-east Arkansas in the payment by counties of the first \$1,000,000 sales tax in the State. It is reported by Revenue Commissioner Earl B. Wiseman.

Pulaski County paid \$138,528.65, more than twice as much as was collected from any other county.

Collections from other Northeast Arkansas counties were listed as follows: Craighead, \$22,249.48; Poinsett, \$11,297.94; St. Francis, \$9,885.26; Crittenden, \$9,588.69; Cross, \$8,751.41; Lawrence, \$5,797; and Greene, \$11,730.

Goes to Shoot Cat; Found Dead

SPECIAL TO THE POST-DISPATCH.

RAYMOND, Ill., Jan. 6.—Telling his family he was going out to shoot a cat howling in his back yard, Herman Beeler, 56 years old, a farmer, took this gun and left the home. Some time later he was found dead near his home, shot through the heart, his discharged pistol lying nearby.

C. O. P. ATTACKS NEW DEAL WITH CARTOON POSTER STAMPS

National Republican Council Proposes to Issue Series Monthly for Use on Mail.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A series of cartoon poster stamps, a number of which attack the New Deal, have been issued by the National Republican Council to be used on mail in the Republican campaign against the Roosevelt administration.

The stamps, containing five cartoons, are the first of a series of monthly issues to be brought out until the November election, a spokesman for the Council said today. He said the stamps would be distributed throughout the nation through Republican channels.

Asked whether there was a postal ruling against use of such stamps on mail, the spokesman said: "There wasn't last night. I can't say what will happen today."

The stamps, in black and white, are one and three-quarters by two inches in dimension.

One stamp shows President Roosevelt lighting a cigarette with the Constitution. Another pictures him as Frankenstein aghast at an automaton labeled "Bureaucratic Government."

An attack on the Townsend plan is contained on another stamp.

Along the bottom of each stamp are the words:

"National Republican Council, Hotel McAlpin, New York."

At the Council's headquarters, it was explained that the Council was maintained by private subscription. Lambert Fairchild, member of the New York Board of Aldermen, is its chairman.

JAFSIE CANCELS HIS SCHEDULE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TALKS

Says There Is Erroneous Impression That He Is Exploiting the Lindbergh Case.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Dr. John F. Jafsie, known as Jafsie in the Lindbergh kidnapping case, announced last night he had canceled scheduled stage appearances to deliver talks on law enforcement because of what he called an erroneous impression he was exploiting the case.

"My inner feelings prompt me to refrain from giving an opportunity to any one to place any such interpretation upon my actions in making these appearances," he said.

He was especially concerned over the action of a group of 25 ministers of Plainfield, N. J., who passed a resolution protesting against his scheduled appearance at a theater there today as "exploitation of human tragedy."

"All my life I have respected them and I have due regard for their superior judgment," he said. "I have canceled all engagements made for me and will make no appearance until I give my approval personally."

WANTS TO ANNUL MARRIAGE IN CITY THAT BROKE NAZI LAW

German Visitor in U. S. Must Return to Europe With Woman He Wed.

Otto Askani, German visitor to the United States, said today that he and his wife, a "non-Aryan" under the Nazi racial classification, intended to ask for an annulment of their marriage here three months ago, before returning to their homes in Hockenheim, province of Baden.

Forbidden to marry in Germany, they came to St. Louis on a visit and since their marriage have been living with his brother, Herman Askani, proprietor of a small restaurant at 4149 Gravois avenue.

Otto Askani said that after returning to Germany he hoped to re-enter the United States with his bride as an immigrant.

The annulment will be sought, meantime, he said, to prevent punishment in Germany under the Nurnberg decree, which declares that marriages of Germans and "non-Aryans" contracted abroad are invalid. His wife is Jewish. They have been notified by the Department of Labor that their visitors' permits will not be renewed and that they must return to Germany this week.

REAL ESTATE MEN'S FORUM

J. W. Graham of FHA to Speak in City Thursday.

J. W. Graham of the Federal Housing Administration in Washington will be the principal speaker at a real estate appraisal forum Thursday at Hotel Jefferson. Nearly 200 representatives of real estate and banking firms from St. Louis and Eastern Missouri towns are expected to attend.

Graham will speak on three subjects during the afternoon session, which begins at 2 o'clock: "Some Aspects of Valuation Procedure," "Federal Housing Approach to Valuation" and "Federal Housing Property Standards." At 7:30 o'clock in the evening he will discuss "Risk Rating Method of the Federal Housing Administration."

\$500 FINE ON TRAFFIC CHARGE

Attorney Not Present at Second Setting of Case.

William L. Bohnenkamp, an attorney, 4446 Floriss place, was fined \$500 and costs by default today by Police Judge Vest on a charge of not making a school stop sign Dec. 23. It was the second setting of the case, Bohnenkamp not appearing at the original setting, Dec. 30.

Motorcycle Patrolman Charles Griesmer told Judge Vest he arrested Bohnenkamp when the latter passed a school stop sign at North Thirteenth street and Clinton avenue. According to police records, Bohnenkamp had been arrested seven times for minor traffic violations.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

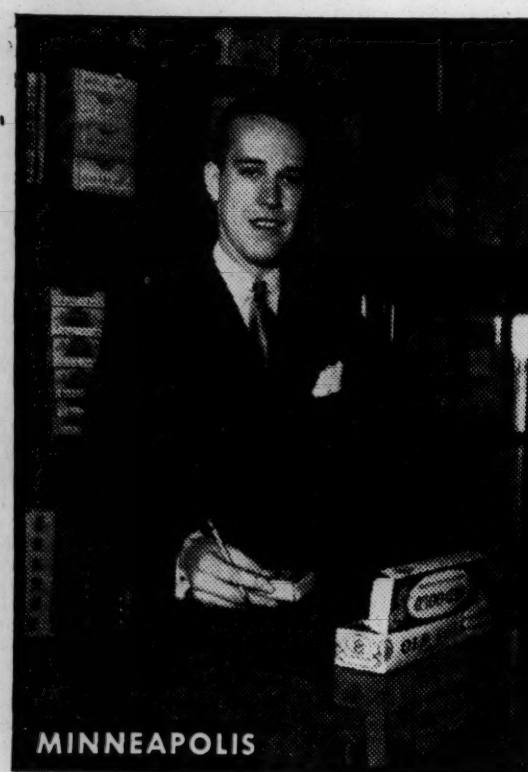
MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1936

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

PAGE 50

All America Thrills to Double-Mellow Old Golds

NOW ON SALE NATION-WIDE



MINNEAPOLIS

Leader at Athletic Club. "Since their introduction, Double-Mellow Old Golds have been climbing steadily. It's the most popular cigarette at the Club," says T. W. Borden, manager cigarette counter.



ST. LOUIS

Sensational Success. "Double-Mellow Old Golds" popularity is truly sensational. Sales increasing by leaps and bounds," says E. W. Rohlfing, manager of cigarette shop, Stix, Baer & Fuller.



NEW ORLEANS

Old Gold-rush hits town. "You'd think it was Mardi Gras week," says Odess Mayfield, manager of Roosevelt Hotel Cigarette Counter, "the way folks crowd in to buy these Double-Mellow Old Golds."



CLEVELAND

Cleveland's smart set goes double-mellow! "It's amazing to see how many prominent Cleveland women have changed over to Double-Mellow Old Golds in the last few weeks," writes Mrs. Victor B. Phillips, Cleveland Socialite.



NEW YORK

The biggest hit on Broadway. At the famous Paradise Restaurant where the "Old Maestro," Ben Bernie, holds forth, the sales of Old Golds doubled in November and redoubled in December. "Double-Mellow" did it!

New cigarette delight clicks with smokers everywhere!

LAST OCTOBER, Lorillard introduced a new cigarette delight, with this amazing offer:

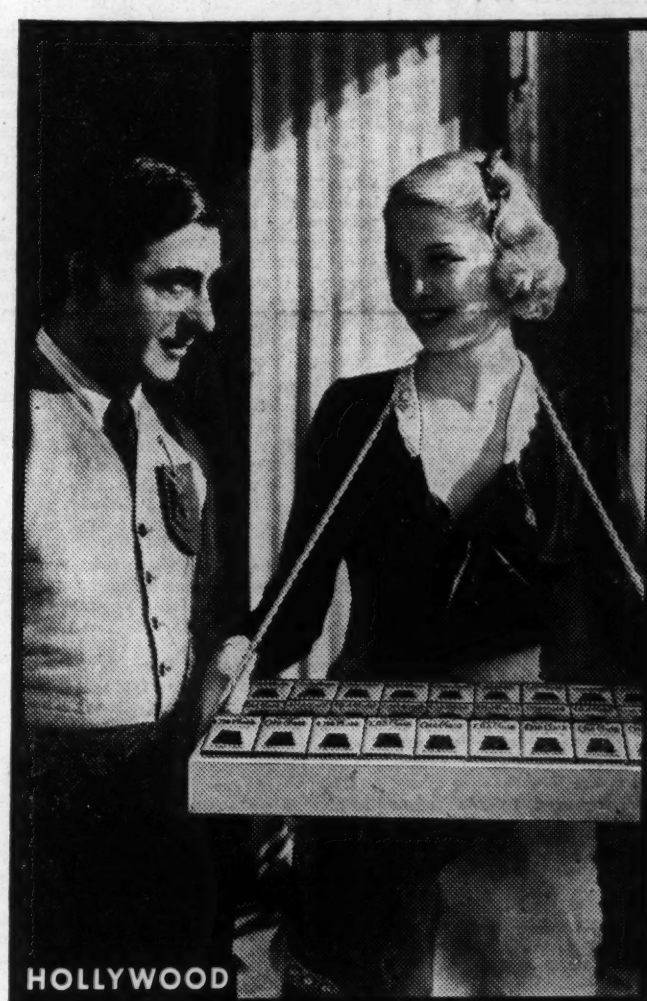
"Smoke half a pack of Double-Mellow Old Golds. If it isn't the finest cigarette you ever tasted, you'll get double your money back."

Never before had a tobacco firm made such an offer. But Lorillard knew what it was doing. It felt sure that every lover of fine tobacco would get a thrill from the prize crop leaf in Double-Mellow O.Gs.

So it has proved! If you'll ask at any cigarette counter you'll find that Double-Mellow Old Golds are winning smokers who haven't changed their brands in years.

Lorillard believes that Double-Mellow Old Golds will add, greatly, to your cigarette enjoyment. But that's for you to say. Try them on this distinct agreement: "If YOU don't get a thrill, we'll pay the bill . . . and pay it DOUBLE!"

READ THE OFFER BELOW



HOLLYWOOD

"It stars with the stars," Eddie Cantor writes, "Double-Mellow Old Golds are selling 2 to 1 over any other brand at United Artists Cafeteria, according to the cigarette attendants here." (Mr. Cantor, dressed for his role in the Samuel Goldwyn production, "Strike Me Pink.")

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK if they don't win YOU

as per offer made to smokers since Oct. 6, 1935

TAKE a sporting chance on a pack of Double-Mellow Old Golds. Smoke ten of the cigarettes. If you don't say they're the finest you've ever tasted, mail the package wrapper and the remaining cigarettes to us at any time before May 1st, 1936, and we'll send you double the price you paid for the full package, plus postage.

P. Lorillard Company
Established 1760

119 West 40th Street, New York City



No change in the package, BUT, BOY...wait 'til you taste these DOUBLE-MELLOW cigarettes!

paid as any
Goes to Shoot Cat; Found Dead.
Special to the Post-Dispatch.
RAYMOND, Ill., Jan. 6.—Telling his family he was going out to shoot a cat howling in his back yard, Herman Beeler, 56 years old, a farmer, took this gun and left the house. Some time later he was found dead near his home, shot through the heart, his discharged pistol lying nearby.



Paging the Lady

Who wants to know more about cooking in the easier, better modern way. Come at

2 P. M.
TOMORROW

January 7th... Electric Kitchen
12th and Locust

See how simple it is to serve the best food imaginable when you cook with an electric range. See how it saves food and saves time! See how it puts new interest in an old task! If you received an electric range for Christmas by all means attend this demonstration.

OVEN MEAL
consisting of
Oven-Fried Chicken
Peas and Potatoes
Buttered Asparagus
Cream Puffs
THRIFT COOKER MEAL
BROILER MEAL
SURFACE COOKERY

by Your Dealer

CTRIC
MPANY

ly... MAin 3222

Lockwood 6304 Easton
Manchester 240 Lemay Ferry
LIGHT & POWER COMPANY



HAVE THE NERVE TO COME OUT AND
M. BUT I WAS CAREFUL TO LEAVE MY
LIFEBUOY IN PLAIN SIGHT IN THE
ROOM



ds of letters like this

skin, new beauty to your complexion.
For Lifebuoy is deep-cleaning yet gentle.
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women show it is more than 20% milder
than many so-called "beauty soaps."



Approved by Good Housekeeping Bureau

MORGENTHAU REPORTS \$3,575,000,000 DEFICIT

Rise of \$684,900,000 in income and \$270,800,000 in outgo in Fiscal Year.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. — Increases in Government income and outgo for the fiscal year ended last June 30 were reported today by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau in his annual report. The year ended with a \$3,575,357,963 deficit, as against \$3,889,000,000 the year before.

Morgenthau reported that total receipts amounted to \$3,800,500,000, a gain of \$684,900,000, while expenditures, which amounted to \$7,375,800,000, increased \$270,800,000.

Income tax receipts were \$1,099,100,000, an increase of \$281,100,000. Receipts during the first half of the year were based largely on incomes reported for the calendar year 1935, while in the second half they were based on the calendar year 1934.

"Receipts during the second half, therefore, reflected the higher levels of corporate and individual incomes during the calendar year 1934, as compared with 1935, as well as the changed provisions contained in the Revenue Act of 1934, which then became effective for the first time," the report said.

Collections of current corporation income taxes increased \$144,000,000 in 1935 over the preceding year, Morgenthau said, adding that "about 62 per cent of this increase occurred in the second half of the fiscal year."

"Approximately 79 per cent of the increase of \$83,200,000 in current individual income taxes was collected during the second half of the fiscal year and reflected, in addition to the higher level of individual incomes in 1934 as compared with 1935, the net effect of changes in the rate structure and in the capital gains and losses provisions incorporated in the Revenue Act of 1934," Morgenthau noted.

U. S. FLEET CAMOUFLAGED FOR WAR GAMES IN PACIFIC

Reason Not Given; Extensive Study Made of Colors Since World War.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 6.—The United States fleet put to sea today in the first of the year's tactical maneuvers.

For the first time in 15 years the futuristic designs familiar to soldiers and sailors of the World War are appearing on ships of the fleet. Just what new ideas are involved in the camouflage revival or what results are expected, remain naval secrets.

Since the World War considerable information has been gained on the value of colors at sea. One of the most intensive studies in this direction has been in connection with submarines.

To protect the undersea boats from aerial observation, analysis of water conditions in all sections of coastal defense zones where submarines might be expected to operate has been completed. The result is shown in the fact that submarines at different stations display different colors, the better to hide themselves.

Camouflage experiments among surface craft have been confined to one division of destroyers. Nearly a hundred of these are engaged in the three-day battle exercises with the dreadnaughts, aircraft carriers, heavy and light cruisers, submarines, mine-sweepers, and train craft, ordered to sea under sealed orders.

EX-ACTOR ACCUSED OF SENDING THREATS TO CECIL DE MILLE

Andrew Schwartzmann Jailed on Charges of Suspicion of Extortion.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6.—Andrew Schwartzmann, 31 years old, former movie actor, went to jail yesterday on a charge of suspicion of extortion. Police said they had traced to him a series of threatening letters sent to Cecil B. De Mille, movie producer.

Schwartzmann's arrest followed numerous letters and telegrams received by De Mille and his daughter, Katherine, over a period of 18 months.

William Warner, Detective Lieutenant of Police who made the arrest, said none of the messages specifically threatened death or injury, but warned that the recipient "will be sorry" unless demands for money were heeded. Warner said most of the letters demanded the money to complete scenarios.

ROOSEVELT SAID TO FAVOR AID FOR TENANT FARMERS

Authors of Bills to Provide Federal Loans to Buy Land Visit White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Federal aid for tenant farmers for the purchase of land is favored by President Roosevelt, authors of bills for such legislation said today.

Senator Bankhead (Dem.), Alabama and Representative Jones (Dem.), Texas, went over the bill at the White House with the President and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. They reported that some modifications were contemplated in the measure which is now in the House.

The bill was passed last session by the Senate setting up a \$1,000,000 Government corporation to provide loans to tenants desiring to acquire small tracts of land. Bankhead said that some reduction in amount of the appropriation was contemplated.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S BUDGET MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Continued From Page One.

\$385,000,000. Out of this \$385,000,000 I will need \$580,000,000 for debt retirement, which will still leave \$5,000,000 for excess receipts over expenditures after having paid for all of the regular expenditures of the Government plus debt retirement.

The item for relief remains. Without that item the budget is in balance. To make today a formal budget estimate of the amount necessary for work relief would be of necessity a difficult task. We have too recently reached our goal of putting three and one-half million people at work; and the beneficial effects from this program and from increasing expenditures on public works cannot be foretold as accurately today as it can two months from now. Furthermore, employment by private industry continues to show substantial gains over the figures of year ago.

Recovery and Relief. It is reasonably certain that the total appropriations for work relief during the fiscal year 1937 will be far less than during the current fiscal year. It is estimated in this budget that expenditures for recovery and relief out of unexpended balances of previous emergency appropriations will amount to \$1,103,000,000. Including these expenditures the gross deficit for 1937 without additional relief is less than the gross deficit for 1936 by \$2,136,000,000. I do not anticipate that the need for additional relief funds will be as great as that sum.

To state the case even more precisely, the gross deficit of the Government in 1934 was \$3,889,000,000; in 1935, \$3,575,000,000; in 1936 (estimated), \$3,234,000,000; and in 1937 (estimated) not including any new appropriations for work relief, \$1,098,000,000. Therefore, it is clear, first, that, since June 30, 1934, the gross deficit of the Government shows a steady decrease during the fiscal years 1935 and 1936. Second, that, if work relief appropriations by this session of the Congress were made up to a total of \$2,136,000,000, the total gross deficit for the fiscal year 1937 would not exceed that of 1936, which was the lowest gross deficit of the past three years. Therefore, it follows that by whatever amount the appropriation for work relief at this session is less than \$2,136,000,000, the gross deficit for 1937 will be less than the deficit for 1936 by the same amount.

With this limitation and this excellent prospect clearly in mind, I am not including in this budget estimates for additional relief appropriations. I shall transmit such estimates as I may receive, and, therefore, with greater accuracy in sufficient time before the adjournment of this session to give the Congress full opportunity to examine into the subject and to make the necessary appropriations.

The credit of the Government is in sound condition. On Oct. 15, 1935, war-time issues of First and Fourth Liberty Bonds were outstanding in the aggregate amount of \$8,200,000,000, bearing interest at an average rate of about 4 1/2 per cent. Today this entire amount has been refunded, or, which about five billion dollars was exchanged for long-term bonds bearing interest at rates ranging from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent per annum; a saving of approximately 1 1/2 per cent a year, or an annual reduction in interest payments of more than \$100,000,000 on these particular securities.

The average rate on the interest-bearing debt was on June 30, 1934, approximately 3.18 per cent, whereas on Nov. 30, 1935, it had been reduced to 2.37 per cent.

If the Congress enacts legislation at the coming session which will impose additional charges upon the Treasury for which provision is not already made in this budget, I strongly urge that additional taxes be provided to cover such charges. It is important as we emerge from the depression that no new activities be added to the Government unless provision is made for additional revenue to meet their cost.

PART II. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are offered:

Appropriation Transfer Provisions.—The text accompanying a number of the estimates of appropriations has been drafted to include provisions for transfer between appropriations within the same department. This provision will add a measure of administrative flexibility and will tend to promote economical execution of the program as a whole, and approval thereof by the Congress is recommended.

Repeat Amendment to Agricultural Adjustment Act.—During the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress the Agricultural Adjustment Act was amended so as to appropriate a sum equal to 30 per cent of customs receipts to the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities. No estimate of expenditure for account of this legislation is included herein; and repeal of the amendment is recommended for the following reasons:

By appropriating directly instead of authorizing an appropriation the amendment does to the President the opportunity to consider the need and include appropriate estimates in the budget; and it denies to the Congress the opportunity to review such estimates in their relation to the whole program of the Government. The amendment violates the principle of the permanent appropriation re-

peal act of 1934, and of the budget and accounting act of June 10, 1921. It is in conflict with sound administration in that it provides in advance for large annual expenditures without any attempt to coordinate income and expense. The amendment was passed in the last days of the session as a result of conference agreement and without the debate and consideration by the Congress which the import of the measure clearly justifies.

Appropriation of Appropriations.—Within the last few months control of the administrative expense of 20 emergency agencies has been vested in the Bureau of the Budget, which after a general survey of all of them has effected substantial reductions in proposed expenditures for administrative purposes. Allowances for administrative expenses are subject to such adjustment as the status of the agency warrants.

Under Budget Bureau. The agencies brought under the budget are the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Commodity Credit Corporation; Electric Home and Farm Authority; Export-Import Banks (2); Farm Credit Administration; Federal Reserve Bank; Federal Reserve Board; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Federal Emergency Administration; Federal Public Works Administration; Federal Emergency Relief Administration; Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation; Federal Housing Administration; Federal Savings and Loan System; Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; Federal Surplus Relief Corporation; Home Owners' Loan Corporation; National Recovery Administration; Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Tennessee Valley Authority.

It is recommended that Section 3679 of the revised statutes be amended so as to bring all agencies of the Government, including Government-owned and Government-controlled corporations, within the authority of the Director of the Budget with respect to appropriations and other funds available to them.

PART III. REVIEW OF FISCAL YEARS 1935 AND 1936 AND THE FISCAL PROGRAM OF 1937.

This review concerns itself with cash actually received and paid out by the Treasury for the fiscal year 1935, and with estimates of receipts, appropriations and expenditures for the fiscal years 1936 and 1937. As elsewhere stated herein, the program of regular activities for 1937 includes activities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Civilian Conservation Corps (emergency conservation work), heretofore classed as emergency. Therefore, the figures used herein for 1934, 1935 and 1936 have been adjusted to a common basis.

FISCAL YEAR 1935

Receipts.—Treasury receipts for the year ended June 30, 1935, were in excess of estimates prepared a year ago. Considering all sources except postal revenues, total receipts amounted to \$3,800,500,000, or \$389,000,000 above the estimate. Internal revenue, including processing taxes on farm products, produced \$3,277,690,028, exceeding the estimate by \$80,000,000. Customs receipts amounted to \$43,859,028, or \$1,000,000 above the estimate of \$56,000,000. Miscellaneous receipts, including realization upon assets, estimated at \$227,184,181, fell short of the estimate by \$48,000,000; the amount actually received under this item was \$179,184,181.

Expenditures.—While actual receipts for the year were greater than anticipated, actual expenditures were less than the amount estimated by \$1,205,000,000. The aggregate of all expenditures was \$7,375,800,000, or \$3,575,357,963, or \$3,581,069,028. Approximately a billion dollars of this difference related to recovery and relief, and the regular agencies accounted for the remainder.

Reconstruction Corporation. The total spent for recovery and relief was \$3,068,803,053, whereas the 1936 budget estimate was \$4,088,541,852, exclusive of expenditures made under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and made by the Civilian Conservation Corps. This difference is partly due to the fact that the budget for 1936 was prepared it seemed probable that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in all accounts except relief, would close the year with an excess of loans over repayments; and the amount of the net expenditures was estimated at \$556,000,000. However, because of improved business conditions, the demands for corporation assistance were so much less than anticipated that the amount of loans so much greater, that the corporation actually closed the year with net receipts of \$107,000,000. Therefore, the net difference between the estimated expenditure and the actual result amounted to \$663,000,000. Other agencies spent for recovery and relief \$337,000,000 less than estimated.

Regular Departments. For the operation and maintenance of regular departments and establishments of the Government, including the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Civilian Conservation Corps, actual expenditures were \$2,517,537,509, against the estimate of \$3,104,967,174.

For excess debt retirements there was expended \$573,558,250, and for interest on the public debt \$820,926,353, whereas, the amounts budgeted for these items were, respectively, \$572,566,000 and \$835,000,000.

Deficit and Public Debt.—The year closed with a gross deficit of \$3,575,357,964 instead of the estimate of \$4,869,418,338. After deducting the amount paid out for statutory debt retirement, the net deficit was \$3,001,799,714. The increase in the total outstanding gross public debt was \$1,647,701,210, which figure is properly obtained by subtracting from the net deficit the decrease in the general funds balance, the excess of receipts from trust funds, increase on gold, etc. accounts, and the amount of retirement of national bank notes from the gold increment. As of June 30, 1935, the total outstanding gross public debt was \$28,700,892,624, while on June 30, 1934, it was \$27,053,191,414.

Fiscal Year 1936. Drawing upon the experience of the first six months of the current year, it is possible to forecast with a fair degree of accuracy the results of financial operations for the whole 1936 period.

Receipts.—The same sources of income (excluding postal revenues) which a year ago were expected to produce receipts aggregating \$3,991,904,639 are now expected to produce a total of \$4,410,793,946. Of the items comprising the whole, income taxes will develop \$1,434,112,000, or \$246,000,000 more than the 1936 budget estimate.

Miscellaneous Internal Revenue. exclusive of processing taxes is now estimated at \$1,873,000,000, an increase of \$187,000,000. Receipts from customs are expected to reach a total of \$353,191,000, exceeding the original estimate by \$55,000,000. Other changes, some upward and some downward, result in the new estimate of total receipts at a figure of \$4,410,793,946, higher than shown in the budget for 1936 which was presented a year ago.

The present estimate for processing taxes in 1936, included in above total, is in round figures \$529,000,000, as against the original estimate of \$570,000,000. Actual receipts for the five months ended Nov. 30, 1935, totaled \$56,000,000, while up to that date approximately \$148,000,000 of due payments had been impounded as the result of preliminary court action.

It is pertinent to repeat here a statement appearing in the summation of the 1936 budget: "Estimates of receipts contemplate collection of processing taxes. If the attack which has been made upon this act is sustained, we will have to face the problem of financing existing contracts for benefit payments out of some form of new taxes."

Two new taxes, namely, the bituminous coal tax and the taxes upon carriers and their employees, both representing recent legislation will contribute \$38,000,000 not included in the original estimate of receipts for 1936. New taxes imposed by the Social Security Act and the Revenue Act of 1935 will add approximately \$148,000,000 to the fiscal year 1937.

Expenditures.—Indications are that expenditures including debt retirement during the present fiscal year will not reach the amount budgeted by approximately \$75,000,000, or the total of \$7,375,800,000. The original estimate of \$8,200,418,609. Exclusive of debt retirement, the total of expenditures is now estimated at \$7,093,276,338, while the original comparable figure was \$7,883,979,000. For recovery and relief, the revised estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year 1936 is less than the original budget estimate by \$738,000,000, and expenditures for all regular purposes, including Agricultural Adjustment Act and Civilian Conservation Corps, will be less by \$137,000,000. Best retirement will require \$84,000,000 less than budgeted and interest payments will be \$133,000,000 less. All regular expenditures, excluding service on the public debt, will be greater than the original budget estimate by about \$80,000,000.

Refunding of Bonds. The reduction in interest payments from the amount budgeted as referred to above, was due largely to the refunding of First and Fourth Liberty Bonds, which aggregating \$2,200,000,000, at substantially lower rates of interest.

Deficit and Public Debt.—The revised estimates as set out herein show a gross deficit for the current year of approximately \$3,001,799,714, or \$234,000,000, instead of the original budget forecast of \$4,869,418,338. After deducting the amount of statutory debt retirement the net deficit will be, in round figures, \$2,682,000,000. The gross public debt as of June 30, 1936, should be greater than \$31 billion dollars. This estimate assumes that the working balance in the Treasury on June 30, 1936, will be approximately the same as it was on June 30, 1935, namely, \$1,001,420,261. Obviously, if the working balance is less, the gross debt will be less; and if it is greater, the gross debt will be greater.

BUDGET ESTIMATES. The foregoing figures are set out in the following table for ready comparison between budget estimates of a year ago and what are now considered probable.

Comparison of Original and Revised Estimates, Fiscal Year 1936, Adjusted to Classification of Expenditures in 1937 Budget.

	Budget Estimate Revised January, 1936.	Estimate.
1. Receipts (excluding income tax \$1,188,000,000 \$1,434,112,000)		
Miscellaneous Internal Revenue	1,685,900,000	1,873,091,000
Processing taxes on farm products	328,000,000	329,042,000
Customs	328,000,000	353,191,000
All other	250,004,639	221,357,946
Total	\$3,991,904,639	\$4,410,793,946
2. Expenditures (excluding interest on public debt)		
Recovery and relief	3,068,826,475	2,869,068,187
Total expenditures	7,883,979,000	7,093,276,338
3. Net deficit		
Statutory debt retirement	636,434,000	552,025,000
Interest on public debt	4,247,545,000	3,234,507,338
Gross public debt	28,700,892,624	30,933,575,017

Postal revenues for the fiscal year 1936 are now estimated at \$870,000,000, which is \$25,000,000 over the original estimate.

FISCAL PROGRAM OF 1937. There is presented here a brief factual resume of the principal features of the budget for the fiscal year 1937, the details of which appear in subsequent text and tables. A few high points stand out and justify emphasis.

Without impairing the ability of the Government to carry on its normal functions and to prosecute those activities essential to continued recovery, the budget reflects a substantial decrease in the spread between income and outgo. This is consistent with the prediction made in the budget message a year ago and is possible because of progressive improvement in the economic status of the people. The state of national recovery is such that receipts from prevailing tax sources on the basis of present rates appear adequate for financing the ordinary operations of the Government in 1937, including service on the public debt; and no new or additional taxes are proposed.

New Appropriation Items.

Legislation enacted by the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress makes it necessary to provide in the 1937 estimates new appropriation items aggregating \$667,000,000. This total will become approximately \$767,000,000 should the Congress reject the recommendation, heretofore offered, for repeal of that part of the Agricultural Adjustment Act which appropriates a sum equal to 30 per cent of customs receipts to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Legislation enacted by the first session also permits including in these estimates a total of \$769,000,000 of additional receipts, of which about 70 per cent will accrue under the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act, the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employees, and the Social Security Act. It is worthy of note that but slightly less than 30 per cent of this increase will be derived under the revenue act of 1935. This act, it will be recalled, slightly increased taxes upon carriers and their employees, and also increased estate taxes; and in respect of corporations, decreased taxes on net earnings of small corporations while increasing in relative ratio the taxes on net income of larger corporations. The act also provided for an increase in taxes on capital stock and on excess profits of corporations. The effect of the excess-profit tax increase upon the taxes on corporations which earned in excess of certain percentages of their adjusted declared value of capital stock.

The total revenue expected to be produced by these taxes in the fiscal year 1937 will be only \$222,000,000, or 11 per cent of the income, estate, gift, capital stock and excess profits taxes under the old law. Since collections in the fiscal year 1937 from income taxes and the estate tax only partially reflect the revenue act of 1935, the above amount will be somewhat larger on a full year basis.

Federal Public Works. A Federal public works program of \$405,000,000 is recommended to meet in part the development and improvement requirements of the Government, and as a proper Federal contribution to work opportunities. While this program represents an increase of about \$187,000,000 over the amount for similar purposes for which the Congress made specific appropriations for the current fiscal year, it is \$338,000,000 less than the total amount made available for Federal public works in 1936, considering all amounts made from emergency funds.

The success attending the operations of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under emergency status justifies taking them into the budget and program for 1937 as regular activities, and the estimates of appropriations and expenditures have been prepared accordingly. The appropriation recommended for Civilian Conservation Corps is for the period March 31, 1936, to March 31, 1937, and amounts to \$246,000,000, while the appropriation for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is for the full year and amounts to \$199,054,985.

Figures in Budget. The following table gives a clear picture of the main figures pro-

posed in this budget and shows how they compare with similar figures for previous years:

	Actual.	Estimated.	
	1934.	1935.	1936. 1937.
I. Receipts:			
Income taxes	818	1,099	1,434 1,943
Miscellaneous Internal Revenue	1,470	1,657	1,873 2,103
Processing taxes on farm products	328	328	329 329
Customs	313	343	353 354
Miscellaneous	250	250	221 221
Total receipts	3,116	3,680	4,411 5,654
II. Expenditures:			
1. Regular:			
Operation and maintenance of regular departments and establishments	1,085	1,083	1,568 2,586
Pensions and benefits	556	605	718 790
Interest on national debt	757	821	742 805
Refunds exclusive of processing taxes)	63	45	47 49
Agricultural Civilian Control Administration Corporation	290	743	621 619
Statutory debt retirement	332	436	528 220
Excess of receipts over regular expenditures	360	573	552 580
Total regular	3,444	4,306	4,776 5,649
Excess of receipts			
Over regular expenditures
Excess of regular expenditures over receipts
Recovery and relief	3,861	3,069	2,869 1,103
Gross public debt	27,053	28,701	30,933 33,151
Net deficit	3,885	3,575	3,234 1,098
Estimated expenditures from expensed balances of previous emergency			

Directing attention to a comparison between fiscal operations proposed for 1937 and now estimated for 1936, as set forth in the table the following comment is pertinent:

Receipts.—Receipts in 1937 (exclusive of postal revenues and processing taxes and also, for purposes of comparison, exclusive of taxes imposed under the Social Security Act, the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act, and the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employees) are expected to reach a total of \$4,410,793,946, an increase of \$1,434,112,000 over similar receipts for 1936 now estimated at \$3,843,151,946, and \$1,280,730,319 over 1935. It should be pointed out here that this increase is due largely to increased collections anticipated under the old schedules. As has been stated, only about \$222,000,000 will be collected in 1937 as a result of new schedules in the Revenue Act of 1935.

From processing taxes the sum anticipated is \$54,217,650, against the revised estimate of \$44,079,946 for the current fiscal year. The increase in total receipts from similar sources is, therefore, \$1,243,423,704.

Postal receipts for the coming year are estimated at \$705,000,000, an increase of \$35,000,000 over \$670,000,000 anticipated in 1936. This is further evidence of the upward trend in economic conditions.

An examination of the detailed estimates of receipts for 1937 indicates a gain over 1936 in income tax of \$508,488,000, the figures for the two years being, respectively, \$1,434,112,000 and \$1,434,112,000. Similarly, estimated receipts from miscellaneous internal revenue, exclusive of processing taxes, are up from \$1,657,000,000 to \$1,873,091,000, a gain of \$216,091,000. Customs receipts are forecast at \$353,191,000, substantially the same as anticipated for 1936. The reduction of \$22,854,296 in probable miscellaneous receipts, from \$182,797,946 to \$159,943,650, brings the net increase in the estimates of these four classes of receipts to \$716,665,704, as stated.

The provisions of the Social Security Act, the Bituminous Coal

Conservation Act, and the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employees are such that receipts during the fiscal year 1936 will be comparatively small while revenues from these sources in the next fiscal year will show substantial increases. The amounts estimated for 1937 from such new taxes in the order named are \$433,200,000, \$123,000,000, and \$101,600,000.

Expenditures.—The expenditures for 1937 contemplated under this budget will total \$6,762,806,370, or approximately \$939,000,000 less than is now estimated for 1936.

Major Expenditures. Of the major categories of expenditure, namely, regular and recovery and relief, allowances for regular activities, including the Agricultural Adjustment Act and Civilian Conservation Corps, amount to \$5,649,781,738, as compared with \$4,776,233,151 for 1936, an increase of \$873,548,587. For recovery and relief, expenditures listed herein are those which will be made from unexpended balances, practically all of which have been obligated prior to June 30, 1935, and are expenditures which have been allotted. The total of such expenditures in 1937 is estimated at \$1,103,243,632, which is a decrease of \$1,766,243,555 from the figure of \$2,869,068,187 for 1936.

In regular expenditures there is included \$680,000,000 for interest on the public debt, an increase of \$63,000,000 over the same item for the current year; and \$580,125,000 for statutory debt retirements, an increase of \$28,100,000. The cost of service on the public debt in 1937, therefore, will exceed that for 1936 by \$911,000,000.

Excepting debt retirement and interest, the net increase in expenditures for regular activities is \$782,448,587 as compared with 1936. The major part of this increase is accounted for as follows: (a) For financing activities under the Social Security Act, the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employees, and the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act, \$485,000,000; (b) For new legislation, \$125,000,000; (c) For increased public works, transferred from emergency appropriations, \$238,000,000; (d) For the veterans' adjusted-service certificates fund in order to bring the annual contribution of the Government nearer its actual liability under existing law, \$60,000,000; and (e) For national defense, to meet the policy of the Congress and Executive in making up for the delay by the United States in bringing the Navy up to the strength contemplated by the naval treaties of 1922 and 1930, and to provide replacement and improved equipment and additional personnel for the Army, \$191,000,000.

Strength of Army. In the War Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1937 the Congress adopted a policy of increasing the average enlisted strength of the Army from 118,757 in 1936 to 147,000 in 1937, an increase of 28,243 men. The estimated expenditure for the Army in 1937 is \$1,103,243,632, an increase of \$1,103,243,632 over the 1936 figure of \$1,103,243,632.

at \$800,000,000, while the appropriations already made and prospective supplemental items for the fiscal year 1938, exclusive of the appropriation of four billion dollars for recovery and relief, amount to \$5,146,000,000, an increase of \$1,294,000,000 required for the fiscal year 1937 over the fiscal year 1936.

This increase is due to (1) additional appropriations amounting to approximately \$610,000,000, including supplemental to be submitted later, required to finance new legislation enacted at the last session of Congress; (2) an appropriation of \$246,000,000 to continue the operations of the Civilian Conservation Corps from March 31, 1936, to March 31, 1937; (3) an increase in specific appropriations of \$157,000,000 on account of general public works, and (4) increases in the general departmental requirements aggregating approximately \$211,000,000, due largely to the increase in the Army, Navy and the Department of Agriculture.

Federal Aid Highways.
Existing authorizations for the Federal-aid highway system provide for appropriations of \$125,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1936 and 1937. Under these authorizations \$40,000,000 has previously been appropriated for the fiscal year 1936. Toward the balance of \$85,000,000 authorized for that year there is provided under the item "general public works program" an estimate of \$60,000,000, which it is believed will be sufficient to meet commitments maturing during 1937. As to the authorization of \$125,000,000 for the fiscal year 1937, language is included in this budget having for its purpose the cancellation of this authorization for 1937 and making it applicable to the fiscal year 1938. This course appears fully justified in view of the fact that during the fiscal years 1933 to 1936, inclusive, there has been available from emergency funds a total of approximately \$1,192,000,000 for construction of highways and the elimination of grade crossings, and that from these funds there will be available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1937 a total of more than \$250,000,000 in addition to the \$60,000,000 provided for in the general public works program, previously referred to. Moreover, roads of secondary classification and farm-to-market roads are being constructed under allotments of emergency funds in amounts approximating \$115,000,000.

For New Legislation.
The following table shows the approximate estimate of appropriations required to administer new legislation enacted during the last session of Congress, and also shows the amount of receipts anticipated in 1937 from new general tax provisions:

	Estimated Appropriations
Social Security Act —	\$479,688,840
Railroad Retirement Act —	47,645,000
Bituminous Coal Conservation Act —	1,155,000
Amendments pension laws —	45,581,132
Postal 40-hour week —	27,226,420
Elimination diseased cattle —	17,500,000
Soil conservation —	27,500,000
Agricultural research and extension —	11,000,000
Reduction interest rate, Federal Land Banks —	10,065,078
Total —	\$667,462,467

Estimated receipts from taxes under Social Security Act, the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employees, and the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act—\$547,100,000. Because there has not been sufficient time to plan the organization and methods required, no detailed estimates are included in the budget for expense to be incurred by the Social Security Board, and by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for collecting taxes authorized by the three new acts heretofore referred to. However, the probable expense has been approximated and is included in the total lump sum of \$600,000,000 estimated to cover 1937 supplemental. The necessary estimates covering the remainder of the current year will be transmitted during the early days of the session, together with complete details for 1937. Likewise no estimate for administering the Potato Act has been prepared since it is believed this act should be amended along lines to be recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture, and a supplemental estimate can then be transmitted.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
Jan. 3, 1938.

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ANTI-SEMITISM IN U. S. ASSAILED BY PEACE LEAGUE

Delegates From 128 Cities
Vote Against American
Participation in Olympics
in Germany.

By the Associated Press.
CLEVELAND, Jan. 6. — The American League Against War and Fascism opposed American participation in the Olympics in Germany and condemned "every manifestation of anti-semitism in the United States" last night at the final session of its three-day congress.

Delegates from 128 cities adopted about 20 other resolutions, which included attacks on company unions, the Hearst newspaper chain, imprisonment of Angelo Herndon and Tom Mooney, "gas" bills, and "anti-labor, anti-Negro, pro-war and pro-Fascist propaganda." The congress pledged itself to promote a wider understanding of the peace policies of the Soviet Union; protested against Japan's occupation of Manchuria; protested against dismissal of relief workers in New York City, and attacked compulsory oaths of allegiance to the Constitution. The Federal Government was urged to adopt a policy of "no loans, no credits, no supplies to Italy." Numerous other protests and recommendations were adopted and resolutions sent to organizations in other nations. The congress adopted resolutions approving the stand that "organized workers should occupy the front line trenches of the peace movement." The National Executive Committee was authorized to name representatives for "exploring the possibility" of a broader federation.

Socialist Party's Proposal.
The Socialist party, through Paul Porter, Kenosha, Wis., as official party observer, proposed to the congress "a broad federation of all peace and anti-Fascist forces, centered about the trade unions as the basic organizations."

"The Socialist party," Porter declared, "believes that an effective fight against war and Fascism requires a broad federation of all peace and anti-Fascist forces, centered about the trade unions as basic organizations. He said, 'While all the possible allies are needed in this fight, it must be recognized that the organized workers, especially those in the war industries and transportation,' must lead in the peace movement. 'Stopping war work means stopping war,' he added."

The American Federation of Labor at its Atlantic City convention spoke clearly and vigorously against the twin dangers of war and Fascism, Porter said. "Inasmuch as the primary basis for the fight against war and Fascism depends on the unions, the Socialist party believes the initiative in forming a broad federation should come from them. We have reason to believe that such a step is likely in the near future and will give it our full support."

Mayor Discusses Pickets' Arrest.
Mayor Harold H. Burton told a delegation from the Congress that the young persons who picketed an East Side theater in protest against the showing of the movie, "Red Salute," had "created a poor impression here." Nineteen were picked up by police for violation of a sidewalk ordinance, but later were released.

New officers of the league include: Dr. Harry F. Ward, New York, chairman; Dr. Robert M. Lovett, Chicago; Earl Browder, New York; Bishop E. F. Blake, Detroit; Jacob Minsky, New York; and Mrs. Victor Berger, Milwaukee, vice-chairmen; William P. Mangold, Milwaukee, treasurer.

ELECTRICITY FOR 860 FARMS
Ohio Municipal Plant to Build 215-Mile Line Through U. S. Loan.
By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. — The Rural Electrification Administration has announced approval by Administrator Morris L. Cooke of a \$225,000 loan to the Logan County Co-operative Power and Light Association, incorporated, Bellefontaine, O., for construction of 215 miles of electric distribution lines to serve 860 farms in Logan County.

Energy for the new lines will be supplied from the Bellefontaine municipal electric plant at wholesale rates ranging from 1 1/4 cents a kilowatt hour down to less than 1 1/4 cents. Retail rates will be on a sliding scale, the first 100 kilowatt hours to cost \$5.70, but if a farmer uses 250 kilowatt hours a month the bill will be \$8.95.

FOR MORE USE OF CORN SUGAR
Iowa Legislator Backs Bill to Require Use in Blend With Cane.
By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. — A bill to require blending of corn sugar with cane sugar is proposed by Representative Guy M. Gillette, Cherokee, Ia., Democrat, as a means of regularly absorbing the nation's surplus corn. He said that he would introduce the measure before Congress soon.

Gillette predicted that a 10 per cent blend of corn sugar to 90 per cent cane sugar would utilize about \$1,500,000 bushels of corn. "With the neutrality problem threatening our slowly reviving foreign mar-

PLUNGES TO DEATH



—Associated Press Wirephoto.
DOLORES WARD

kets," Gillette said, "the problem of developing our home markets is more important than ever." Gillette is chairman of the House farm bloc.

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GIRL KEEPS THREAT TO KILL SELF IF FIRED FROM SHOW

Dolores Ward, 19-Year-Old Night Club Dancer, Leaps from Sixteenth Floor of Hotel.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Jan. 6. — Shortly after she had been dismissed from the chorus of a Broadway night club show, Dolores Ward, 19 years old, plunged to her death yesterday from the sixteenth-floor window of a downtown hotel.

"If I ever get the break you got, I'll jump out of the window," her roommate, Miss Billie Roy, quoted Miss Ward as saying a week ago. The threat was occasioned by Miss Roy's discharge from the same floor show.

The dancer's death, which was suicide, according to Detective James Fitzpatrick, followed a round of visits to night clubs with Miss Roy and two men. The dead girl's mother is Mrs. Dorothy Ward of Rye, N. Y., said Miss Roy.

Files Again for State Senate.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 6. — State Senator Joseph L. Kennedy of Marshall has filed his declaration of candidacy for the Democratic nomination for re-election in the fifteenth senatorial district. Kennedy is completing his first four-year term in the State Senate.

CUT IN ELECTRIC RATES IN 4 EAST SIDE TOWNS

13 to 20 Pct. Reductions Promised in Granite City, Madison, Venice and Nameoki.

A new schedule of rates which executives of the Illinois Power & Light Corporation said would reduce domestic and business lighting costs in Granite City, Madison, Venice and Nameoki 13 to 20 per cent will be filed with the Illinois board of public utility control, it was announced today. It was expected the new rates would become effective about Feb. 1.

The present rate for domestic lighting is 7.25 cents a kilowatt hour for the first 55 and 8.1 cents for all in excess. The new rate would be 6.2 cents for the first 55 kilowatt hours, 2.6 cents for the next 145 and 2 cents all in excess of 200.

The average monthly domestic consumption for the four towns is 30 kilowatt hours, said by Superintendent E. G. Schmitt to be about 60 per cent of the national average. When average consumption increases to 70 per cent of the national average, Schmitt said, further reduction will be made.

Most business houses now are on the "demand rate," based on peak consumption at any time. The present monthly rate is 7.25 cents a kilowatt hour for 40 hours of use, 4.75 cents for the next 60 hours and 2.1 cents for consumers using more than 100 hours.

The minimum charge of 75 cents for domestic and business lighting remains unchanged.

NEW PUMP FOR OLD BEN MINE

By the Associated Press.

JOHNSTON CITY, Ill., Jan. 6. — A third pump was placed in operation at Old Ben Mine No. 18 here Thursday to speed up removal of seepage water which has prevented operation of the shaft for one month.

The pump was ordered installed when it was found the water had "gained a little." Mine officials said they believed the mine would resume normal operations within a few days.

CHARGES OF RESELLING CATTLE DENIED BY VETERINARIAN

Dr. D. F. Luckey Under Bond for Trial in Conspiracy Case

April 6.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 6. — Dr. D. F. Luckey of Columbia, former State Veterinarian, is under \$2500 bond to appear in Federal Court at Springfield April 6 on an indictment charging he conspired with nine others to defraud the Government in repeated cattle sales under an AAA reduction program.

Dr. Luckey, who surrendered here Friday, declared the indictment was "a terrible injustice." The true bill charges Dr. Luckey and Dow Clayton, cattle appraiser, arranged with farmers to "rerun" cattle through the Springfield and Cabool pens, reselling them to the Government.

"Very few cattle were left in the pens overnight," he said. "So far as I could dispose of their carcasses, all condemned cattle were shot, either during the day or at the close of buying in the late afternoon. A good many reliable people around Cabool will testify to that statement. If all the con-

CHILDREN'S COUGHS

need the remedy that

CLINGS to the

COUGH ZONE

That cough (due to a cold) hurts like a knife. Mother, that's where a cough remedy should act. Smith Bros. Cough Syrup is thick, made to cling to the cough zone. It holds soothing ingredients where they're needed. That's scientific relief—better and safer.

For children than lulling a cough to sleep with harsh drugs. And it tastes good! 35c and 60c.

CONTAINS VITAMIN A
This vitamin raises the resistance of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat to cold and cough infections.

SMITH BROS. COUGH SYRUP

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Read Our Invitation to You

Smoke 10 fragrant Camels. If you don't find them the mildest, best-flavored cigarettes you ever smoked, return the package with the rest of the cigarettes in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund your full purchase price, plus postage.

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I TRIED
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REBOUND IN STEEL OUTPUT THIS WEEK

stitute Estimates Production
Will Be at 49.2 Per Cent
of Capacity.

the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Steel pro

Steel Institute at 492 per cent of capacity compared with 467 in the preceding week, a gain of 25 per cent at stoppage points, or 4.9 per cent. A month ago operations were at the level of 55.7 per cent and a year ago they were 43.4 per cent of capacity. The increase in current operations was taken to reflect a resumption of normal conditions in the industry which were interrupted by year-end holidays.

222 deals off more; top, \$9.65; bulk 230-250 lbs early, \$9.50@9.60; later, \$9.40@9.50; packers buying 230 lbs early, \$9.25@9.30; bulk 230-250 lbs, \$9.15@9.40; 260-290 lbs, \$9@9.15; 120-150 lbs, \$9.25@9.50; 100-120 lbs, \$8.85@9.15; sows mostly \$7.60@7.85.

Cattle, 6500; calves, 3500; market slow; steers, with few sales steady to 25¢ higher at \$6.25@8; most of run unsold; old yearlings, heifers and cowstuf about steady; some cows shade lower; bullocks, to 15¢ higher; vealers steady; old yearlings and heifers largely \$6@6.25; beef cows, \$4.75@6; cutters and low

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

ST. LOUIS STOCK MARKET

COMMODITY INDEX

ST. LOUIS STOCK MARKET (COMPLETE) SPECIAL ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE

Buying and Selling Waves Sweep Through Market Following Invalidation of Farm Act by Supreme Court.

COTTON, WHEAT ADVANCE, REACT

Day's Turnover in Shares is Largest in Months - Ticker Falls Behind Market at One Time After Court Action.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Buying and selling waves swept through the stock market today following invalidation of the AAA by the Supreme Court.

Issues of food companies that have paid the processing taxes rallied to 1 to 2 points while the so-called farm equities and others fell 1 to 3 or more. The activity was pronounced, transfers approximating 3,900,000 shares. The close was irregular.

While the High Court's ruling was not entirely unexpected in the financial sector, a number of traders apparently maintained their positions until the actual decision was announced. The day's turnover in stocks was the largest in months. The ticker tape was several minutes in arrears at various times.

Pressure on the farm group reflected the belief that, unless the Administration finds a substitute for the outlawed AAA, agricultural incomes may be greatly restricted. But even the rails, steels, motors and aircrafts turned heavy in the afternoon.

Cotton pushed ahead at the start but reacted later. Wheat rallied. Cotton gins trading in New York was suspended because of chaotic conditions in this market. Bonds were mixed. Foreign exchanges did little.

Among the food share gainers were General Foods, Standard Brands, Swift, Cudahy, Wilson & Co. National Biscuits and Corn Products. The utilities, strong in the second hour, slipped back to where they were little better than steady. Principal losers included Case, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, International Harvester, Deere, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Westinghouse, Schenley, Distillers Corp., Seagrams, Union Pacific, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, American Telephone and Western Union.

Wheat closed unchanged to off a bushel and corn was the same as yesterday's final quotation to 1/4. At Winnipeg wheat eased 1/4 to 1/2. Cotton ended 55 cents a bale higher to 30 cents lower.

Leading foreign currencies firmed in late dealings. The French franc was up 40% of a cent at 66 cents, and Belgian, Swiss francs and guilders recovered 1/2 to 3/4 of a cent. Sterling was 1/4 of a cent improved at 48 3/4. The Canadian dollar gained 5-32 of a cent at 98 7/8 cents.

TREND OF STAPLE PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The Associated Press wholesale price index of 20 basic commodities: 1935-36, 1934-35, 1933-34, 1932-33, 1931-32, 1930-31, 1929-30, 1928-29, 1927-28, 1926-27, 1925-26, 1924-25, 1923-24, 1922-23, 1921-22, 1920-21, 1919-20, 1918-19, 1917-18, 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15, 1913-14, 1912-13, 1911-12, 1910-11, 1909-10, 1908-09, 1907-08, 1906-07, 1905-06, 1904-05, 1903-04, 1902-03, 1901-02, 1900-01, 1899-00, 1898-99, 1897-98, 1896-97, 1895-96, 1894-95, 1893-94, 1892-93, 1891-92, 1890-91, 1889-90, 1888-89, 1887-88, 1886-87, 1885-86, 1884-85, 1883-84, 1882-83, 1881-82, 1880-81, 1879-80, 1878-79, 1877-78, 1876-77, 1875-76, 1874-75, 1873-74, 1872-73, 1871-72, 1870-71, 1869-70, 1868-69, 1867-68, 1866-67, 1865-66, 1864-65, 1863-64, 1862-63, 1861-62, 1860-61, 1859-60, 1858-59, 1857-58, 1856-57, 1855-56, 1854-55, 1853-54, 1852-53, 1851-52, 1850-51, 1849-50, 1848-49, 1847-48, 1846-47, 1845-46, 1844-45, 1843-44, 1842-43, 1841-42, 1840-41, 1839-40, 1838-39, 1837-38, 1836-37, 1835-36, 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RECREATION TRAINING INSTITUTE OPENS

Director Says There Is Need for Instructors Because of Unemployment.

Opportunities for trained instructors in various recreational activities are greater than ever before because of shorter working hours and unemployment, James E. Rogers, educational director of the National Recreation Association, said today at the opening assembly of the training institute for recreation workers at the Y. M. H. A., Union boulevard and Enright avenue.

The institute, consisting of a series of classes for instruction in recreational activities, will continue until Feb. 1. About 250 men and women, as students in the recreational leadership, attended the meeting. All were from St. Louis and St. Louis County except two. "Spare time," Rogers said, "is more important than work time, for it gives one the opportunity to direct his pursuits, while working hours are controlled by others."

Hours of Most Crime. Statistics showed that most crimes are committed between the hours of 5 p. m. and midnight, which also are the peak spare-time hours, the speaker said in emphasizing the importance of trained supervision over recreational activities.

To provide recreational leadership for old as well as young persons, in outdoor, indoor, mental and physical recreation, was the object of the institute, Rogers said. He referred to the classes of instruction, which include playground sports, music, drama, reading courses, nature study, hiking, orchestral directing, festivals, creative writing, arts and crafts.

At the morning session Rogers outlined the course to be given in administration and organization of recreational activities. Dr. William G. Vinal, of Western Reserve University in Cleveland, discussed the nature study course which he will give, and Augustus D. Zanzig, director of the music service of the National Recreation Association mentioned various musical activities such as organization of school and community center orchestras which will be treated in the course on music.

The afternoon program included a class on activities for women and girls conducted by Miss Ethel M. Bowers, field secretary of the Katherine F. Barker Memorial, affiliated with the National Recreation Association.

Night classes will be held at Soldan High School from 7:30 p. m.

Tobacco Heir at New York Party



J. LOUIS REYNOLDS
SON of the vice-president of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., with MISS HELENE FORTESCUE, Saturday night. She is the sister of Mrs. Thalia Massie, figure in the sensational Honolulu attack and killing case of a few years ago.

to 9:30 p. m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Classes for Negroes will be held at the Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A., 709 North Garrison avenue, beginning at 7:30 p. m. from Monday to Friday, inclusive. Day classes at the Y. M. H. A. are from 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

The institute is being sponsored by the National Recreation Association, the Community Council of St. Louis and the City Recreation Department. A small tuition fee varying from \$2 to \$10 is required.

Escaped Convict Surrenders. JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 6.—After a day and a half of freedom, Harry Schwartz, 37 years old, convicted murderer, returned voluntarily to the Joliet penitentiary prison farm today. Schwartz escaped Saturday night after serving 17 years of a life sentence, imposed for participation in a killing in a Chicago holdup. He explained he left because he felt he should attend funeral services for an aunt.

LAKE TANEYCOMO AREA TO HAVE SOIL SURVEY

5485 Square Miles to Be Studied to Learn Cause of Reservoir Silting.

Post-Dispatch Bureau, 201-205 Kellogg Bldg. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The soil conservation service of the Department of Agriculture is beginning an extensive survey of the watershed area lying above Lake Taneycomo, covering 5485 square miles in Missouri and Arkansas, it was announced today.

The object of the survey is to determine the relation between soil erosion and the costly silting of reservoirs, it was said. A similar survey will be made in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas and California, but that in the Lake Taneycomo watershed will be the most extensive.

"Completion of the surveys," H. H. Bennett, chief of the service, said in making the announcement, "will give authoritative information on the direct relationship of soil erosion to costly reservoir silting. It may be possible to show how the soil washed from a farm several miles from a reservoir directly contributes to the expensive sedimentation of that reservoir."

"Millions of dollars in investment values are lost each year because of this reservoir silting and the surveys will show the value of soil conservation and erosion control in protecting these investments."

Headquarters for the Missouri-Arkansas survey will be at Springfield, Mo. At least a year will be required to complete the erosion surveys, according to Glenn L. Fuller, who will have general charge. The Missouri-Arkansas project will be in charge of Mark Brown of the soil conservation service.

It will cover all or parts of Webster, Greene, Lawrence, Christian, Barry, Stone and Taney counties in Missouri and all or part of Benton, Carroll, Boone, Washington, Madison, Newton, Crawford, Franklin and Johnson counties in Arkansas.

The watershed area of Lake Spavinaw, including approximately 400 square miles, will also be surveyed for erosion conditions, the announcement said. The area includes parts of Mayes and Delaware counties in Oklahoma and a part of Benton County in Arkansas. The watershed area lying above Lake Guthrie in Logan County, Ok., about 13 square miles, is likewise to be surveyed.

Approximately 15 men will be employed in the three states, it was said.

MUSIC TEACHER MISSING

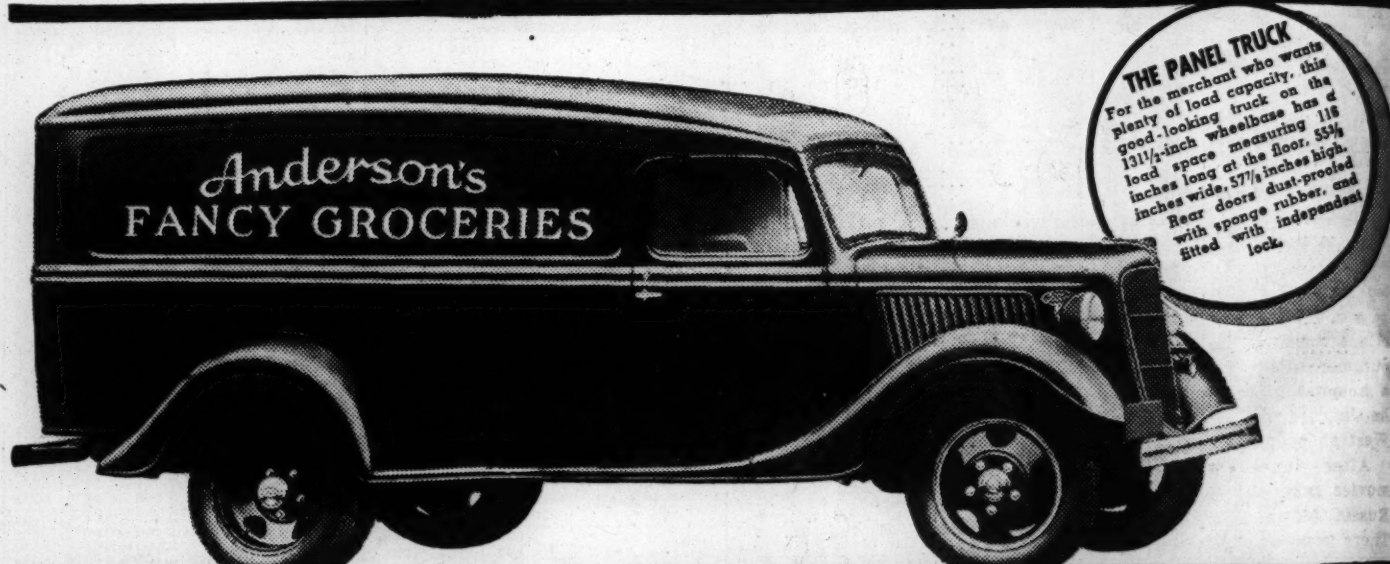
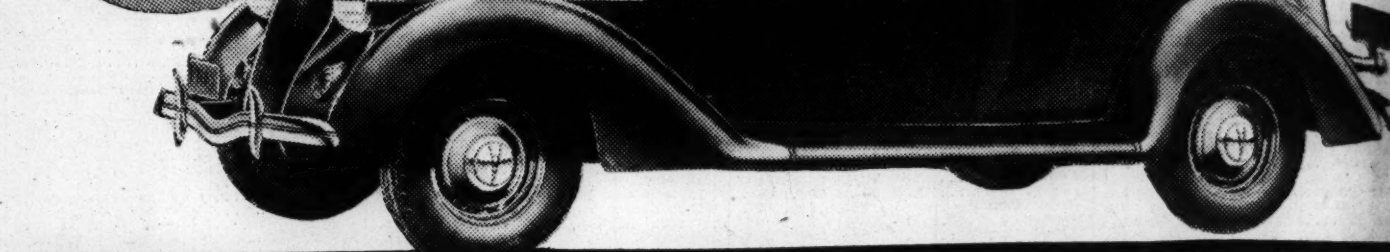
Miss Jeannetta Gohl Writes But Falls to Give Destination.

Miss Jeannetta Gohl, a piano teacher, 430 East Lockwood avenue, Webster Groves, was reported missing yesterday by her brother, W. A. Gohl, who said he had received a special delivery letter from her, indicating she had left for an unannounced destination because of overwork.

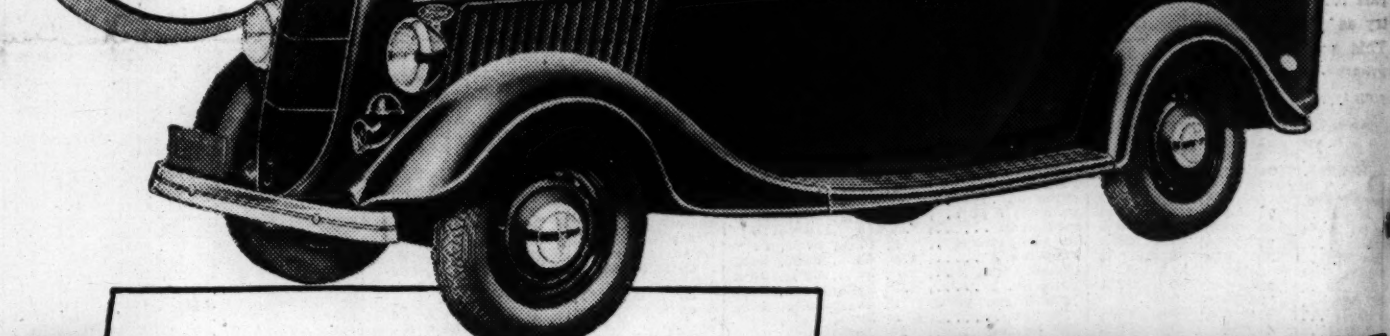
Miss Gohl, 45 years old, was last seen Saturday afternoon at Union Station, where an automobile company representative drove her after she sold her car. The representative quoted her as saying she was taking a train to New York to visit a sick relative. She is 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighs 160 pounds and was wearing a green woolen suit, green blouse, black coat with silver fox collar, brown hat with an orange feather and rimless spectacles.

GIVE YOUR CUSTOMERS FASTER SERVICE. GIVE YOURSELF LOWER COSTS

SEDAN DELIVERY
This 112-inch wheelbase commercial car is so good-looking that the smartest shop can add to its prestige by displaying it in its show window. Yet it is so low in price that its use is not limited to exclusive stores. Load space 65 inches long, 49 1/2 inches wide, 44 inches high.



PANEL DELIVERY
A smart delivery unit on the 112-inch wheelbase commercial car chassis for the market whose loads range from 1000 to 2000 lbs. Load space 65 inches long at door and 62 inches long at floor. 51 inches wide, 51 1/2 inches high. This is also a Deluxe Panel Delivery.



IN ECONOMY . . . in Reliability . . . in Performance . . . Ford V-8 Trucks and Commercial Cars have been PROVED BY THE PAST. Cost records of owners offer convincing proof that Fords save time and money in delivery service.

This year, Ford V-8 Trucks and Commercial Cars have been IMPROVED FOR THE FUTURE. Every part has been built to match the high quality of the V-8 engine. You will find them true to the Ford tradition of giving high quality at a low price, with low up-keep cost.

Call your Ford dealer today and set a date for an "on-the-job" test . . . with your own loads, over your own routes.

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To Recover Lost Articles

To Call Workers Needed
To Rent Houses or Rooms
To Sell Anything of Value
Use Post-Dispatch Want Ads



POST DISPATCH Want Ads
Bring Answers

TOMORROW AT UNION-MAY-STERN

RUGS REDUCED!

Just 47 Floor Sample and Store-Used Rugs That Sold as High as \$50!

Rugs used in our windows and in our displays. Axminsters in conventional designs, Domestic Orientals, Velvets and even a few fine Mosgrains . . . all made by America's leading manufacturers. Some are slightly soiled, but in no case are there any imperfections which would impair the wearing quality or beauty of the Rugs. Sacrificed while they last, at

50c a Week Pays for Your Rug*

MORE SENSATIONAL FLOORCOVERING CLOSE-OUTS

- \$6.95—9x12 Felt-base Rugs, Nationally-known makes, just 37 at ——— \$3.95
- To 59c—Felt-base Yard Goods, Nationally-known makes. Per sq. yd. ——— 39c
- \$94.50—Genuine "Saroukan" Rugs, Just Seven sacrificed at ——— \$47.25
- \$89.50—Hindustan Rugs, made by the makers of Gulistan ——— \$44.75
- \$36.50—Approximately 2x4 Genuine Imported Sarouk Rugs ——— \$18.25
- \$358.00—Approximately 9x12 Genuine Imported Sarouk Rugs ——— \$179.00

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OLIVE AT TWELFTH

7150 Manchester 2720 Cherokee
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Sarah & Chouteau 206 N. 12th St.
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*Small Carrying Charge

My

An Amusing

(By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

WE had an amusing group for luncheon today ranging in age from 13-year-old Anne Bullitt, daughter of the Ambassador to Russia, up to myself. I was very much interested to see young Frank Diaz from Porto Rico again. He is the son of a woman I have known for some time, who is head of the occupational therapy work in the Government hospitals there. Mrs. Diaz brought him up here a year ago last autumn.

At the age of 15 he was accepted at Catholic University, where he was left with no one to look after him or to make life easy. He feels a heavy responsibility for his widowed mother and the younger children, and has succeeded in getting good marks.

One could not wish for a more alert, bright looking youngster. There is no question in my mind that responsibility is a good thing, but it cannot be administered artificially, so we can only be grateful when our children have it thrust on them naturally.

I was glad to see the young secretary of the Turkish Embassy looking well and strong again, as he was badly hurt in an automobile accident in New Mexico last summer. I saw him last lying in a hospital in Santa Fe. I think he learned to like our friendly Western people.

After lunch we saw some movies taken by an American in Russia between 1930 and 1935. There is much of interest in them.

Nevertheless, I cannot help feeling that, while it is well for us to know the best and the worst about all our fellow human beings wherever they live, we in America have a heritage and background which requires of us development along certain very clear-cut lines.

Above everything else we need to know ourselves, not only our own little group or our own little part of the country, but the country as a whole and all its people. This will inspire in us an even greater fervor of spirit to see our country attain the ideals we have always cherished.

(Copyright, 1936.)

Today

Midgits and Chimpanzee.
Mr. Ickes Saves Time.
Lloyd George Shocked.
Good Story—Not True.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE
(Copyright, 1936.)

SNOOKIE, the performing chimpanzee, a strange, sad-eyed creature used in movies and vaudeville, died, and as a last service to art and drama, was made to supply free advertising. A brilliantly painted automobile van, in which the chimpanzee traveled, was used as hearse, and four midgits about as tall as the chimpanzee, little higher than a man's knee, acted as pallbearers. Everybody was very serious, photographs were taken "for the press," and other midgits, vaudeville actors and managers crowded into the picture.

The midgits had "trouped" with the chimpanzee, in vaudeville shows, for years. They are supposed to be cousins, certainly no vast intellectual gulf separates them, yet, as they "trouped" together, the chimpanzee could never know what was passing in the minds of those deformed little humans, the latter could not imagine the sad longings and bitter despair back of the chimpanzee's sloping forehead.

You could not wish to see a sadder funeral, the chimpanzee, escorted by midgits.

The use of the automobile doubles the length and usefulness of a man's life by making possible more travel in less time; the airplane will multiply life's usefulness by four, in important work, if man chooses to have it so.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Public Works Administrator, visiting officially some American island possessions, illustrates it. He will leave Miami by airplane this morning. He will visit Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, inspect everything thoroughly and be at his desk in Washington on Jan. 12, six days later.

In sailing ship days he might have devoted all winter to such a trip.

Lloyd George, playing a little politics with his friend, Prime Minister Baldwin, exults in the noble moral uprising of the British, rejecting the terrible, immoral plan to divide Ethiopia and placate Italy. Something "without precedent," Lloyd George calls it.

Where England is concerned, "di-

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

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VER COSTS



THE PANEL TRUCK
For the merchant who wants
plenty of load capacity, this
pleasure-looking truck has a
131 1/2-inch wheelbase, 116
load space measuring 116
inches long at the floor, 55 1/2
inches wide, 57 1/2 inches high.
Rear door rubber, and
with sponge rubber, and
fitted with independent
locks.



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RADIOS
RECHARGE

R.D.
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IAL CARS

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Want Ads
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My Day

By
ELEANOR
ROOSEVELT

An Amusing Group at Luncheon



ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

ST. LOUIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1936.

PAGES 1-6D.

PART FOUR

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Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

WELCOME TO AUSTRALIA



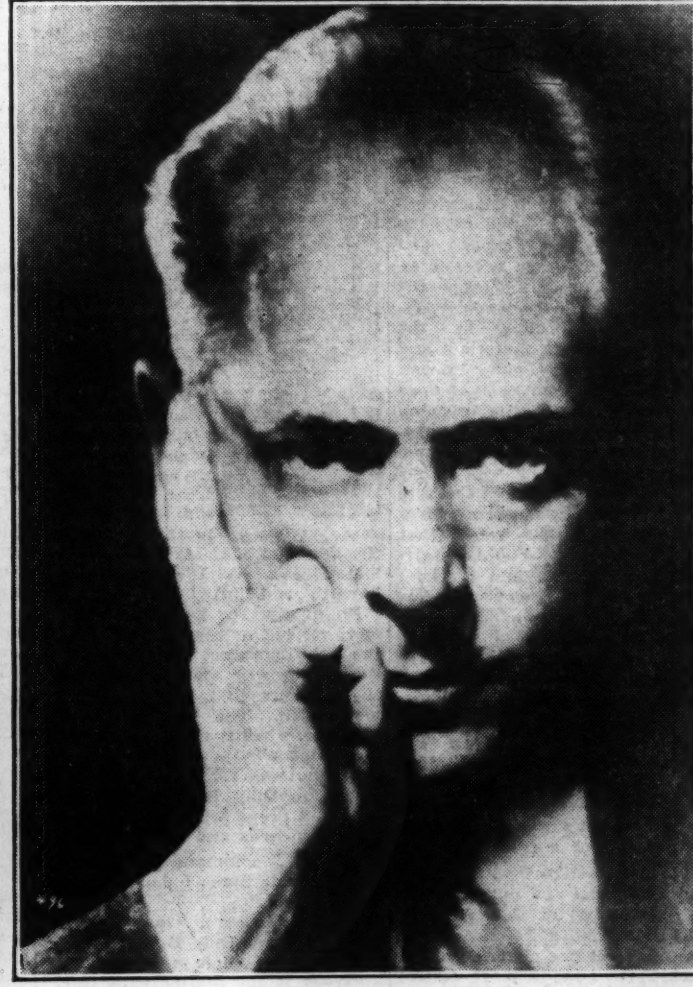
Lord Mayor McElhone greets Helen Twelvetrees, Hollywood film actress, as she arrives at Sydney.

TALKS TO HUSBAND



Lady Susan Wilkins speaking to Sir Hubert Wilkins in the Antarctic on the radio from New York City.

STOKOWSKI'S SUCCESSOR



Eugene Ormandy, who has accepted an offer to lead the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, replacing Leopold Stokowski.

FOOTBALL STAR TO WED



Gil Berry, former Illinois player who is now with a Chicago professional team and his fiancée, Miss Madeline Leonard.

RECOVERING



Karen Morley, actress, who is recovering in a Hollywood hospital after an emergency operation for appendicitis.

A TRIO OF DEMPSEYS



Mrs. Dempsey, Jack Dempsey and the latter's mother in Jack's restaurant in New York.

AGREE ON DIVORCE



Ernest Truex, noted stage star, and his wife, the former Mary Jane Barry who are separated.

THE SPOILS OF WAR



An Ethiopian examining machine guns captured from the invading Italian troops.

A FAREWELL KISS



Allan Potts, speed skater, kisses Miss Marie Colgan as he departs from New York for the Olympic games.

THE MARCH OF FASHION

By Sylvia Stiles

HOLIDAY festivities brought evening frocks to the limelight and revealed some interesting points concerning color, silhouette and fabric preferences.

Velvet is regarded as the usual choice for midwinter formal costumes and was much in evidence this holiday season. Some cleverly styled black velvet dinner frocks were noted and there was much colored velvet used as jackets, capes and other accessories.

Satin appeared conspicuously, especially in the form of pale tints. Metallic materials and chiffon were other popular fabrics. Striking color combinations have been important in the evening mode. One of the loveliest noted was that of ice blue and purple which was endorsed by Miss Nancy Crosby. The dress of the pale blue satin which was worn with a novel cape of purple velvet that was highlighted with blue thus giving it a changeable and a violet cast. The cape was held in place at the neckline with a corsage of violets. It was formed of two squares of the material which were joined at the waistline at the back thus introducing a V shaped décolletage. The squares made it possible for the cape to be worn as a drape with one arm and shoulder bare or as a graceful scarf. The dress was a severe belted model with fullness set low into the skirt on either side of a front crease.

Another attractive cape frock designed by Chanel and purchased in Paris was worn by Mrs. Bessie Brown Ricker at a holiday party. It was of velvet in a shade of claret red which was made more festive by threads of cellophane woven through the material.

The skirt of this frock was form-fitting to the knees where it widened gradually and fell in rich folds about the feet. The cape had a fan-shaped section of shirring at either side of the front and was buttoned by self-covered buttons to a loop at the neckline of the dress. Sandals matched the shade of the dress and the fan-shaped shirring of the neckline appeared on the silver mounted evening bag that closed with a rhinestone clasp.

A flattering combination of red and blue contributed to the attractive appearance of Mrs. Roy Harney on a recent evening. Her dress was of wood violet color and made of velvet. Braided straps of violet and American Beauty velvet held the bodice at the front and extended low at the back where they met a skirt panel a few inches above the waistline. A large bow of the red velvet adorned the left shoulder. The front of the frock was shirred to the hipline at the center front. The back panel widened into a circular train. Strap slippers of the American Beauty velvet completed a most artistic ensemble.

A black velvet frock that was of the dinner type was worn by Miss Joan Shepherd for dancing at a hotel supper club. The bodice was cut with a wide shoulder line slashed at intervals to reveal a silver cloth foundation. The neckline was rather high both front and back, but the slashes added to the formality of the costume. Rhinestone clips adorned either side of the neck and there was a rhinestone buckle at the belt. The skirt was gored and moderately wide at the hemline.

A fuchsia taffeta evening gown was the becoming choice of Miss Elizabeth Overmeyer at a formal holiday party. The feature of the bodice was a large taffeta bow placed rather high at the neckline and sufficiently wide for it to be seen from every view. This bow extended beyond the revers that outlined the V décolletage at the back. Continuing this V line were silk-covered buttons that closed the tight basque in a hiplike, where the basque was met by a swirling skirt. The skirt was circular and tucked every few inches down to a generous hemline. Like many of this year's gowns, the dress was short enough at the front to show the toes of the wearer's slippers but slightly more than floor length elsewhere. Of interest also was the buckle which clasped the neckline bow. This was made of agate and matched the taffeta in color.

Better Apart.

Never put meat away in the refrigerator with gravy poured over it. Keep them separated and you will find the meat will keep better. Gravy soaks more quickly than meat and might spoil otherwise good meat.

Angelo Patri

"I AM afraid you are going to have a lot of trouble with him. I wouldn't think of sending him here, but I shall be in the hospital for a month or so and I think he will be better off here in school than at home with only the maid and grandmother."

"Of course. He will have good time with the other children. I don't anticipate any trouble. He looks like a healthy, intelligent boy."

O, he is, but he is so troublesome. I'm really sorry to have to bother anybody with him. I can put up with him, but I am his mother. Just do the best you can. And be good to him please. O, I wish I didn't have to send him."

Philip, a sturdy handsome youngster, arrived at the nursery school the next morning. He fitted into the group well enough to satisfy the teachers that he would get along well. The next morning, however, when it was time for play in the big playroom, he got off the horse he was riding on and went across to Billy Bunting who was astride a proud white charger with scarlet nostrils and streaming tail.

"Get off," commanded Philip. "I want to ride him. I don't like the brown horse."

"Get out of here. Go away from here," shouted Billy Bunting. Then the two engaged in a struggle.

"What is the matter with you?" asked the astonished teacher.

"He wants my horse," said indignant Billy.

"He can have the other one," asserted sturdy Philip.

"You cannot have Billy's horse. Ride the one you took in the beginning," said the teacher.

"I don't want him. If you don't give him to me I'll cry. I'll lie down on the floor and holler as loud as I can until you give him to me. I will so."

"O, that's all right. You can cry and kick and holler if you think there is any fun in it. We don't mind," said the teacher placidly. Philip looked at her retreating back in stunned surprise. He tried a couple of yells. Nobody heeded. He tried it again and stamped his feet savagely. Nobody noticed. Somebody began singing, "This is the road for Billy and me." Soon the noise drowned out the yells. Philip found himself alone in a room full of singing rocking, riding children. He surrendered, made his way back to his brown charger and rode along with the rest, not singing, but with a questioning, wondering expression in his eyes that said, "I don't understand this at all."

"No trouble with him," I'm so glad. Such a relief. O, he had one crying spell—And got over it himself? How did you ever do it? At home he had me beside myself. Whenever he wanted to do something he should not do, and that was all the time, he threatened to cry and he howled so that I had to give in to him. If he is cured—I can't begin to thank you."

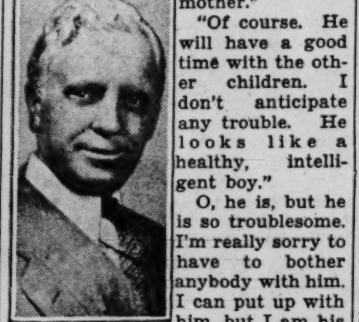
It is easy. Don't care so much. A little indifference is a wonderful cure for self-centered behavior.

Indifference Good Cure for Poor Behavior

When Child Finds He Gets No Attention He Changes Attitude.

By Angelo Patri

Angelo Patri



Philip, a sturdy handsome youngster, arrived at the nursery school the next morning. He fitted into the group well enough to satisfy the teachers that he would get along well. The next morning, however, when it was time for play in the big playroom, he got off the horse he was riding on and went across to Billy Bunting who was astride a proud white charger with scarlet nostrils and streaming tail.

"Get off," commanded Philip. "I want to ride him. I don't like the brown horse."

"Get out of here. Go away from here," shouted Billy Bunting. Then the two engaged in a struggle.

"What is the matter with you?" asked the astonished teacher.

"He wants my horse," said indignant Billy.

"He can have the other one," asserted sturdy Philip.

"You cannot have Billy's horse. Ride the one you took in the beginning," said the teacher.

"I don't want him. If you don't give him to me I'll cry. I'll lie down on the floor and holler as loud as I can until you give him to me. I will so."

"O, that's all right. You can cry and kick and holler if you think there is any fun in it. We don't mind," said the teacher placidly. Philip looked at her retreating back in stunned surprise. He tried a couple of yells. Nobody heeded. He tried it again and stamped his feet savagely. Nobody noticed. Somebody began singing, "This is the road for Billy and me." Soon the noise drowned out the yells. Philip found himself alone in a room full of singing rocking, riding children. He surrendered, made his way back to his brown charger and rode along with the rest, not singing, but with a questioning, wondering expression in his eyes that said, "I don't understand this at all."

"No trouble with him," I'm so glad. Such a relief. O, he had one crying spell—And got over it himself? How did you ever do it? At home he had me beside myself. Whenever he wanted to do something he should not do, and that was all the time, he threatened to cry and he howled so that I had to give in to him. If he is cured—I can't begin to thank you."

It is easy. Don't care so much. A little indifference is a wonderful cure for self-centered behavior.

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Big Moments

By BECK



St. Louisan MAKES HIT on BROADWAY

Vincent Price Is Leading Man With Helen Hayes in "Victoria Regina"

By Jack Alexander

A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4. ONE of the striking hits of an unusually happy Broadway season is "Victoria Regina," a series of ten dramatic sketches by Laurence Housman. One of the more striking performances of the year is that of the tiny veteran, Helen Hayes, as Queen Victoria. Another, by unanimous acclaim of critics and playgoers, is that of young Vincent L. Price, Jr., son of a St. Louis candy manufacturer, who plays opposite Miss Hayes as Victoria's Prince Consort. Just 24 years old, Price, in his professional debut, has leaped from the ranks of the unknown into the top flight of Broadway leading men. The experts say he is going places.

Unlike the usual novice upon whom the spotlight suddenly beats, Price is not at all excited. He has that incredible self-assurance that sometimes results from a good family background and an Eastern college education—a quality that reminds a middle-class observer of the aplomb of a handsome bench dog who last even mildly surprised when the winning ribbon is affixed to his kennel. It is a thoroughly pleasing quality when combined with breeding, restraint and a pleasant manner, as in Price's case.

This strange maturity is perhaps best attested by Price's selection for his present part, a role that requires convincing dignity and tenderness. Price won the assignment in competition with many professional actors. His choice was no mere accident. Undoubtedly his splendid physical endowment had much to do with it. He is built along heroic lines—handsome and 6 feet 3 inches tall. He weighs 180 pounds and has quiet blue eyes and a soft voice. They say he bears a remarkable resemblance to the character he so sympathetically portrays, Prince Albert Francis Charles August Emmanuel of Saxe-Coburg, the gentle German cousin who furnished the romantic background of England's doughtiest Queen.

Price was graduated from Yale in 1933. He taught for a season in a boys' school near New York, then went abroad to study art and the theater. Without theatrical background in either his family tree, his experience or his schooling, he at once knew that his life would be bound up with the theater. He attempted to follow students in Germany and Austria to try out their English on him supplied him with the slight German accent he uses in his portrayal of Prince Albert. Last summer, through the intervention of some friends, he got two small character parts in the production of "Chicago" at the Gate Theater, London.

Later he played Max in "The Affairs of Anatol" at the Gate. There was no pay for these appearances. Price had entered England as a student and John Bull jealously sees that all paying jobs, unless in exceptional cases, go to his own subjects. Price ran up against this bar after "Anatol." He signed a contract for six weeks of Shakespearean repertory at the Regent's Park Theater—for pay. The Government stepped in after a week of rehearsals with a firm "no." Then Price received word that the Gate was looking for someone to play Prince Albert in the Housman opus. He applied, took tryouts and was accepted. Since the Government forbids plays about recent historical idols, "Victoria Regina" was played privately. This is the



VINCENT PRICE... the critics say he is going places.

British way of getting around censorship. Gilbert Miller, the American producer, saw on of the private showings and bought the American rights. He also insisted that Price go with it. The play was at the Broadway Theater here.

PRICE had little to say about his St. Louis years when sought out in his dressing room. This, he explained, was because he does little in his home town but sleep and eat. He went to Community School, then Country Day, where he was active in soccer, track and basketball. At Yale he shunned drama, majored in English and art, did a bit of crew work and made the glee club trip to Europe in 1932. His excellent rendition of "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" in "Victoria Regina" drew praise from many, among them Robert Benchley, the occasionally querulous reviewer for the New Yorker.

Price is the youngest of four children. His father is president

of the National Candy Co., and the family residence is at 6320 Forsyth boulevard, opposite Washington University. Price's brother Mortimer is sales manager of the Merchandise Mart in Chicago. His sister, Harriet, is Mrs. Reed Fenton of New York; his other sister, Lauralouise, is Mrs. Samuel Gay of St. Louis.

"I haven't lived long enough to have had an exciting career," Price explained, apologetically. "And I'm afraid I can't tell you how I happened to go in for acting. When I was 5, I played an angel in a Nativity play and forgot all my lines—and I played Sir Galahad once when I was 16. I remember we shot craps behind the scenes. At Country Day I belonged to the Troubadours, the dramatic club, and had a part in a Gilbert and Sullivan mixture we staged. "At Yale, I didn't even try out for the dramatics and I didn't take any work under Prof. Baker, although I should have liked to."

But somehow there was never any question in my mind what I wanted to do. I pointed every activity toward the stage. Majoring in English and art, for example. Of course, I've had an almost incredible bit of luck in getting this part but I'm afraid I'm not one of those fellows whose family wanted him to study law, but who dabbled in the theater on the side and then suddenly emerged an actor.

"My family has supported me magnificently, but there hasn't been a single actor among my ancestors—they were all pioneers and that sort of thing."

Price admitted that he would like to try his hand at writing plays, but that he is going to wait until he is 30. Maybe he will have learned something about life by that time, he figures.

As main supporting figure in the semi-pageant which outlines the entire reign of Victoria, Price

is required to die before the play is over. He was interviewed while smoking a cigarette in his dressing room with George Macready, who is Prince Ernest. The courtly, rather stuffy, elaborately polite atmosphere of the play pervades backstage. Price and Macready were full of Victorian bows and nods. On the way up the iron stairs to the dressing room the writer had to push his way through knots of gorgeously costumed Victorian ladies and gentlemen waiting for their cues. The dignified silence was stifling. One knew they were mere actors yet one's apologies for shouldering by sounded so American and subway-ish. Price was legally dead on the stage, but he had to stand by in costume for curtain calls with Miss Hayes at the close.

Following are the critics' remarks on Price:

Richard Lockridge, Sun: "Vincent Price plays Albert admirably."

Burns Mantle, Daily News: "The company includes the right actors for the right parts, headed by a Prince Albert played by Vincent Price, an American actor caught in London, who is as perfect in his fidelities to character and likeness as is Miss Hayes to Victoria."

Brooks Atkinson, Times: "For the part of Albert, he (Gilbert Miller) has selected Vincent Price, whose personal appearance is said to be astonishingly suitable, and whose gentleness of manner as an actor is completely winning. Mr. Housman has done well by Albert, appreciating the difficulties of his position in England, as well as the honor with which he served his wife, his Queen and his adopted nation; and Mr. Price plays the part in exactly that spirit. He also plays it beautifully enough to evoke all the romance that lay under the surface of a singular royal marriage."

Gilbert Gabriel, American: "From England, from the Gate's original cast, comes the Prince Albert; an enormous gentleman named Vincent Price, immensely valuable to the piece for the affection and uprightness he brings it."

"There is one scene of spat and reconciliation between him and Miss Hayes which so blissfully captures all the sympathy of its skillful writing it takes my entire memory's prize for reticent tenderness."

Robert Garland, World-Telegram: "Vincent Price, making both his professional and his American debut, displays the only Prince Albert you can imagine. He played the role in the private showing of 'Victoria Regina' in London and scored as heavily as he did last night on Manhattan. If Miss Hayes is Victoria, Mr. Price is Albert."

Percy Hammond, Herald-Tribune: "Mr. Price, being princely of appearance and a good actor besides, adds bountifully to the appeal of 'Victoria Regina,' making the role pictorial, gently dignified and romantic."

John Anderson, Journal: "Vincent Price... rewards his discoverers by giving a performance that is delicately wrought, suggestive, by turns at times or indulgently tyrannical, but always full textured and penetrating."

John Mason Brown, Post: "Newcomer that he is, Mr. Price has astonishing ease, genuine presence, an ingratiating manner, great dignity, a rich singing voice, as well as an effective speaking voice and shows in this first real opportunity which has come to him exceptional promise as an actor."

Most Notable Advances Made By Physicians

A Compendium of the Views of Specialists Concerning 1935.

By Logan Clendening, M.D.

I HAVE been calling up some of my colleagues on the telephone, asking them this question: "What was the most notable advance in your specialty in 1935?"

Without exception they hesitated, and then answered that there had not been any great notable progress.

When I asked chaffingly, "What, haven't you improved any? You a practicing medicine just the same as you did last year?" they all gave about the same answer, which was best put by the one who said, "Yes, I've improved, but medical science hasn't greatly. The intra-ocular operation for cataract was not new last year, but it was fairly new to me, and in the year I have learned to do it much better than I did before."

Which I believe is outstandingly true—that the most important progress being made in medicine and surgery is the widespread improvement in technique of the individual practitioner.

Well, anyway, for what it is worth, this is what the different men said:

The surgeon: "More sensible surgery of the stomach."

X-ray: "The ability to take X-ray pictures of the nervous system, the liver and the spleen, by the use of a substance called 'thorotrast.' The examination of X-ray specialists by a central committee. The possession of this certificate will mean that the X-ray man really is competent."

The dermatologist: "The discovery that in certain kinds of sensitization the epidermis, or top layer of the skin, reacts to a different group of substances than the dermis, or lower part of the skin. The epidermis reacts to fat-soluble substances and the dermis to water-soluble substances. An example of the dermis' reaction is hives; an example of the epidermis' reaction is poison ivy."

The dentist: "The introduction of Hartman's local anesthetic for the surface of the teeth—IF IT WORKS."

The children's specialist: "Immunization against measles has been suggested with placental extract. But I don't know whether it will turn out. I have tried it in four cases without success, and quit."

Infant nutrition: "Replacing part of the milk diet with other substances, and thus improving the appetite and avoiding anaemias."

The obstetrician: "Better care of the prospective mother. The use of endocrine products and a knowledge of their limitations. Relaxants which makes childbirth easier—IF IT WORKS."

The oculist: "The use of diathermy needles in the treatment of detachment of the retina."

Dear Mrs. Carr: I WROTE you once before, but I never saw my letter in print. I am a boy 15 years old and live on a farm. There are five children and we have all we can do to get by on our own. I am giving my husband a presidential address. And every Southern Methodist minister in St. Louis knows my husband. MRS. F. A. H.

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Dear Mrs. Carr: I HAVE a large number of magazines to contribute to the institution which requested them through your column. I cannot recall the name of the institution. So will you please print it again? THANK YOU.

The Central Institute for the Deaf, 318 South Kingshighway.

Dear Mrs. Carr: I am interested in the Mexican silver dollar. I dated that S. A. B. wrote about. Will you give the writer my name and address, which I enclose? JOSE M. P.

I have not the address of this correspondent, but should he see this and write in, I will forward your card to him.

Dear Mrs. Carr: THIS is Christmas evening. I am despondent about my girl friend; I did not receive a gift from her, although I gave her a very beautiful gift. I did not want from her anything elaborate, like what I gave her. Just Christmas spirit, just a small gift.

IF YOU ASK MY OPINION

By Martha Carr

My dear Mrs. Carr: MY father is very unfair to me. I am a girl 15 years old and have read lots of your letters. And now I would like for you to help me. It is just that when I have money or candy around the house, he will spend every bit of my money and eat every piece of candy. Please don't think that I do not want my people to have any rights; but I really think they take my things away from me because they can. I do not say anything to them about this, but it hurts me in my heart. Sometimes, I have to go off and cry about the way they treat me.

My mother upholds my father as they won't let me go any place. How old do you think a girl ought to be before receiving company? Now, Mrs. Carr, if I am wrong, I would like very much for you to help me. VERY TROUBLED.

And do they not divide what they have with you, too? There wouldn't be harm, I think, in saying to them that you do want to give them every single thing you have (if that is what you do), that you need the money for other things and that, naturally, you feel the candy belongs to you and you certainly want to enjoy some of it yourself.

I suspect that you feel worse about not getting out with the boys than you do about the money and the candy. I have said so much about this that I just want to say that you are too young to have real affairs or to go out alone and stay late. A group of girls and a group of boys—not too often—who go to the safe places is best for you.

My dear Mrs. Carr: I sent a dictionary to "J. W." at Koch Hospital, Tuesday, as my husband works for the FWA work there and we had two dictionaries in our home. So my husband took it along as he went to work. MRS. F. C.

I want to join the young man (I am sure he has already done so) in thanking you for your kindness.

My dear Mrs. Carr: I am writing you in behalf of my son, who is a patient at the Missouri State School for the Feeble-minded, Marshall, Mo. This boy was unfortunate enough to have a stroke of paralysis at the age of 18 months.

I live in a small Missouri town and my husband is pastor of the Methodist Church. I am wondering if it would be possible for you to secure from someone a B flat clarinet. He has been a patient in Marshall since 1927 and is exceptionally talented in music. He is playing this instrument in the school band, but he asked for one of his own so that he can practice in his room.

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I thought perhaps some of your readers might have a guitar or banjo that they no longer cared for, that I might have. I have always wanted one and if I don't get one this way, I know I'll never own one. I'm giving my references. STOB.

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FRUGS \$2.50

Chemically Cleaned
FRANKLIN 4553
EMPIRE OPT. CO.

That something extra ++

Fragrance!

When you buy a new bag, you usually buy initials, too—something extra for smartness.

Frostilla Lotion also offers something extra... fragrance. But you don't pay extra for it! For this hand lotion is scented with a lovely bouquet perfume—much nicer than soap or a medicinal smell! Frostilla makes your hands really beautiful, and, as you know, you want in a lotion—speed, economy, no stickiness... plus fragrance.

35c 50c and \$1.00 sizes everywhere. Travel size at better ten-cent stores.

FROSTILLA Lotion

Today

Continued From Page One.

viding up" is, indeed, almost without precedent. England's custom as a rule is to swallow things whole, as she did with the Transvaal, India, Zululand and other desirable territories that have kept her old fighting flag always in the sunshine.

Our great problem of the automobile industry and of highway safety is to get rid of out-of-date, unsafe cars, that lack acceleration for the driver's safety and good brakes for the safety of others.

Important companies, wisely, pay small, but adequate amounts, \$20 or \$25, for every car turned in to be "junked."

The "used car problem" is serious. Would it be a good idea for great companies, for very moderate amounts, to trade used cars in safe condition for almost any car of unsafe character, provided such unsafe cars were actually at the time licensed and in use?

Suppose that owners of cars, dangerous to themselves and others, were told: "For \$100, of which you need pay only half down, you may have a safe, well-conditioned USED car, in exchange for your dangerous machine."

Would not that increase safety, clear the market of used cars, and promote industry and employment?

All cars past a certain age, five years at most, should be compelled to undergo inspection and obtain a certificate of safety before granting any license. That would automatically eliminate death traps, and unsafe cars should be confiscated at actual junk value, and destroyed.

If Russia's statement that consumption of vodka, the national mixture, 40 per cent alcohol, 60 per

WASH DAY Bargains

DAMP WASH 6c
Flat Pieces Ironed Minimum 40c

MEN'S SHIRTS 10c
Dress and Suit Extended

OTHER SERVICES REDUCED
GRAND LAUNDRY
Family Wet Wash Ldy.
3044 LAWTON Jefferson 3650

Small and semi-formal gowns this
black, but in white, rose beige, rust,
is a certain feminine appeal and
ness of ruffling, shirring or tuck-

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EMPIRE CPT. CLG. CO.

ng extra ++

Fragrance!



ouget perfume—much nicer than no odor,
a medicinal smell! Frostilla makes your
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you want in a lotion—speed, economy, no
stickiness... plus fragrance.

Lotion

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I certainly hope you will keep me
in mind so that sometime you will
have something I can do for you.
In the meantime, I shall watch your
column and maybe there will be
something I can do for someone
else too. Please also give "Ginger"
my address and tell her I would be
glad to practice with her as I have
been looking for someone to team
with, as I have had quite a little
experience in singing and I play
the piano, guitar and other instru-
ments. MRS. H. D.

Dear Mrs. Carr:
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The Central Institute for the
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Living Today As Goal for The New Year

A Commentary on Difficulty
of Making Most of the
Present.

By Elsie Robinson

HAPPY New Year?
Well, maybe—That depends
on ME.

I want luck this year—I want
fun and adventure—
I want a place
—and I can have
them if I'll do one
thing, one thing
only.

And that's?
LIVE IN TO-
DAY!
This is 1935; not
'35 or '37, not yes-
terday or Tomor-
row, but TODAY.
If I can remem-
ber that and live
Today, AS IS,
I'll have all the
luck I can handle—and then some!

LIVING IN TODAY—
Listen's easy, doesn't it?
But it's just about the toughest
job a man can tackle.

Quitting things when they're
over.
Not starting them until they've
begun.

And living in the middle of the
present moment—
That calls for large gobs of
gumption and sense;

So much, in fact, that most of
us stop before we've even started.
LIVING IN YESTERDAY, that's
a snap!

Living in Yesterday, Beeping at
Today.
Blubbering about the good Old
Times.

When I was a Gibson Girl and
you were a Bicycle Kid,
Warming ourselves at old
triumphs hiding ourselves in old
griffs—

There's a scheme that calls for
neither courage nor imagination!
Memories—They're the perfect
excuses and escape.

The perfect protection for fear
and stupidity, laziness and conceit.
Any fathead, blowhard or spine-
less sissy can live in Yesterday—
And most of them do!

Live in yesterday and you'll enjoy
All the advantages of being dead
without buying a tombstone.

But, of course, it's a little hard for
those who have to lug you
around!

Living in tomorrow—that's equally
soft.
Spending our days dreaming or
worrying—

There's another Number One
Racket for those who can't
take it now.

Why do most lives ravel out?
That's why.

We like, of course, to blame it on
the Other Fellow.

We like to think we've been gyp-
ped by our in-laws or God, or the
Administration—
But 'tisn't so.

The reason why we miss our Big
Chance is—WE NEVER
HOME WHEN THEY COME.

We're always gadding somewhere
else, drifting in Yesterday
Or dreaming of Tomorrow,
but never busy on the job of Today.

This is 1935 and I'm going to live
it as is!
Help me, God, to do this thing!
Give me the courage to live in the
Present—

The courage to leave my withered
laurels and my empty graves.
My ancient glories and grudges
and rose wreathed castles in
Spain, and live NOW.

Teach me, my Father, to live as life
lives,
Not yearning backward, nor peer-
ing forward,
But clutching each moment proud-
ly, passionately,
As though it were the first or the
last second of time.

Teach me to face the problems of
Today
With the thoughts of Today, in
the language of Today.
No matter what the cost in sacri-
fice or humiliation
And so help me become an eager,
growing part of your glorious liv-
ing Present!

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

THE ACID-MINDED AMERICAN PUBLIC

Few People Really Know Just What
Acidosis Is Although It Is One of the Pet
Worries of Our Dieting Generation.

By Mary Pascoe Huddleston

Editor of the Journal of The American Dietetic Association.

W E have heard of those who
know just enough grammar to
be timid about it, but no one
is timid in airing his views on diet.
Frederick Accum, writing in 1821,
stated that "if after a dinner, we
feel as cheerful as before, we may
be assured that we have made a
dietetical meal." But whatever our
after-dinner dispositions today, we
are suspicious that innocent-seem-
ing meals may turn out to be acid-
forming and we're afraid we have
"too much acid in the system."

Physicians say that patients give
this as one of the most common
reasons to explain their illnesses.
Food faddists have eagerly and
successfully played with this idea
in order to draw more converts to
their banners.

Dr. Mary Swartz Rose has called
attention to one of these, who
claims to be the "first man in the
history of the world to make the
pronouncement and prove that ac-
idosis and toxicosis are the two basic
causes of all disease!" This self-ap-
pointed, dietary Moses successfully
promotes correspondence courses in
diet delusions, at a remunerative
\$50 per deluded. He nurtures the
interesting doctrine that acidosis is
brought about by improper combi-
nations of foods, and, mirabile
dictu, starches and proteins should
never (well almost never, since Na-
ture does give us most of her foods
—cereals, milk, vegetables—nicely
proportioned in protein and carbo-
hydrate content) be eaten at the
same meal. What the connection is,
on a scientific basis, neither he, nor
anyone else, has ever been able to
explain; but mouthpieces for the
cult continue to seduce the gullible,
far and wide, over the radio and
from the lecture platform and the
printed page.

Thus a diet-loving public has been
made acid-minded, if not acid(l)otic
—the earlier fear of "auto-intoxica-
tion" has given way to a psychically
pandemic worry over a condition
supposed to be "acidosis." The
morning-after headache, muscular
and other aches, acid mouth, sour
stomachs and sour dispositions have
all been laid at the door of that
bugaboo, "too much acid in the sys-
tem." If one is to believe the food
faddists, what acidosis will do to
you in a quiet way almost passes
belief.

We believe what we want to be-
lieve. The acceptance of the effica-
ciousness of brown sugar over
white, maple sugar over fruit jel-
lies, gelatin in preference to white
of egg, is pleasantly lulling to the
mind—It brings no contact of the
soul with vulgar matter— one
need not recognize any relation of
cause and effect. Why accept our
selves with the need for any fur-
ther medical knowledge or atten-
tion when we read that all disease
is a result of "a progressive acid
saturation"? Facts are too ham-
pering; it is much more self-satis-
fying to accept our self-diagnosed
acidosis, than to decentralize our
ego with a few turns at the family
laundry.

To reach some real understanding
of the term "acidosis," we must
venture into the realms of physi-
ology and scan certain of its chem-
ical knowledge.

Many confuse acidosis, or "too
much acid in the system," with gas-
tric hyperacidity or "acid stomach,"
or even conceive of it as "acid
blood," a condition which would be
incompatible with life. Stomach hy-
peracidity is due to the secretion of
too much hydrochloric acid in the
stomach. According to Dr. Clifford
Barborkie, of the Pathology, conducted
a famous experiment
very often bear little relation to
the average diet. In the absence of
organic diseases, abnormal acid se-
cretions in the stomach may be due
to neurotic tendencies, or to chronic
nervous exhaustion and fatigue.

Another writer, Dr. L. I. Bo-
ger, in "Nutrition and Physical
Fitness," believes it safe to
say that 90 per cent of digestive
distress, attributed to the kind or
combinations of food eaten, is due
to unfavorable mental or
emotional states, to eating when
over-fatigued, to taking too large
a quantity of food, or eating at
one meal too many foods which
are difficult to digest. Over-indul-
gence in sweets very commonly re-
sults in gastric hyperacidity. But
the point we wish to make here is
that acid stomach, water brash and
heart burn should not be attrib-
uted to "too much acid in the sys-
tem."

Can there be, then, a state of
acidosis or too much acid in the
body? Ordinarily, such a condition
does not occur; but in disease or
other abnormal physical conditions,
serious shifts may arise. Normal-
ly, the blood is neutral, neither
acid nor alkaline. Certain mineral
elements, which are absorbed from
the food we eat, act as "buffers" in
the maintaining of this neutral-
ity. Thus considerable amounts of
acid or alkali may be added with-
out showing any effect; the "buf-
fer" system of the blood disposes
of either acid or alkali as such, and
keeps the blood solution neutral or
slightly alkaline.

The situation has been compared
to that of two children, of unequal
weight, on a see-saw; their weight
inequality and resultant inability to
make up and down, is solved when
a third child is placed in the mid-
dle of the plank to serve as a
"buffer," moving first toward one
child and then toward the other.

Foods, when broken down in di-
gestion, are in turn absorbed into the
system and carried by the blood to
the body tissues, there to be
burned or oxidized for energy and
heat, leaving behind only the in-
combustible mineral elements or
"ash" constituents. The taste of a
food does not tell whether its

"ash" will be predominantly acid
or alkaline.

Thus meats of all kinds, fish,
shellfish, and eggs, have a decided
potential acidity, while decid fruits
and vegetables have a decided po-
tential alkalinity. Breadstuffs and
cereals will be slightly acid-form-
ing, while milk and cream will be
slightly alkaline or base-forming.

The inference from all this is that
acid-forming foods introduced into
the body should be nicely balanced
with base-forming foods, viz., cere-
als with milk, meat with potatoes,
or shall we say, corned beef with
cabbage, in order to maintain what
has been called the acid-alkaline
balance of the body. And habit
and custom have long approved
such combinations.

However, we have the word of



one who is probably the greatest
living authority on food chemistry,
Dr. Henry C. Sherman, writing in
Food and Health (1934): in his
opinion it is still an open ques-
tion whether the acid-base balance
of the diet is or is not of practical
importance in human nutrition. The
benefit to health from the use of
diets consisting largely of milk,
fruit, and vegetables may be due
in part to their alkaline residues
when oxidized in the body; on the
other hand, it seems much more
likely to be due to their liberal
content of calcium, phosphorus, iron
and vitamins.

As Dr. Rehffuss has said, man
is an omnivorous animal. He
subsists equally well on the high
protein diet of Arctic, the high car-
bohydrate regimen of the Tropics,
and the most extraordinary food
combinations of the temperate
zones. In a broad sense this seems
to be true. Dr. Walter S. McClellan,
and his associates at the Rus-
sell Sage Institute of Pathology,
conducted a famous experiment
with the explorers, Stefansson and
Anderson, who subsisted on an ex-
clusive diet of meat for a year,
without any harmful results. Thus
the danger of a clinical state of
acidosis to the average healthy in-
dividual, from a diet preponderant-
ly acid-forming, seems remote.

As we have stated, in the course
of normal body metabolism large
quantities of acid-forming foods

CERTAIN MINERAL ELEMENTS,
WHICH ARE ABSORBED FROM
THE FOOD WE EAT, ACT AS
"BUFFERS" IN THE MAINTAIN-
ING OF BLOOD NEUTRALITY.
THE SITUATION HAS BEEN
COMPARED TO THAT OF TWO
CHILDREN OF UNEQUAL
WEIGHT ON A SEE-SAW, THEIR
RESULTANT INABILITY TO
MOVE UP AND DOWN, IS
SOLVED WHEN A THIRD CHILD
IS PLACED IN THE MIDDLE TO
SERVE AS A "BUFFER"

may be eaten and their end-pro-
ducts satisfactorily eliminated from
the body. In disease and abnormal
physical conditions, however, fac-
tors may operate so as to overcome
the defensive mechanism of the
body, thus leading to serious or
fatal changes in the composition
of the body fluids and resulting in
acidosis or its opposite, alkalosis.

In the later stages of severe
forms of nephritis (Bright's dis-
ease), acidosis is almost always
present. Disturbances of the func-
tion of the kidney, in infancy, may
result in acidosis, if associated with
abnormal retention of acids and ex-
cessive loss of acid-alkaline balance.
Other forms of acidosis may be as-
sociated with certain types of res-
piratory infections, severe and ex-
tensive skin burns or following ab-
sorption of certain poisonous sub-
stances.

The subject of acid-alkaline bal-
ance cannot be dismissed without



ONE WRITER BELIEVES IT IS SAFE TO
SAY THAT 90 PER CENT OF DIGES-
TIVE DISTRESS IS DUE TO UNFAVOR-
ABLE MENTAL STATES, OR EATING
AT ONE MEAL TOO MANY FOODS WHICH
ARE DIFFICULT TO DIGEST

some mention of the physician's
use, today, of high acid-forming
diets in the treatment of certain
diseases. Such diets have been ap-
plied with varying success in the
treatment of epilepsy, migraine, as-
thma and certain infections of the
urinary tract. There are other con-
ditions when the converse—a pre-
dominantly alkaline diet—is in-
dicated.

But for the normal, healthy per-

son, any worries of dietary acid-
base balancing, or fears of acidosis,
may be dismissed without a qualm.
The chances of acidosis entering
into the average individual's
scheme of life seem exceedingly
remote. It is only in those diseases
and conditions which we have men-
tioned that acidosis is likely to be
encountered, and then it presents
a problem that is the concern of
the physician.

one large teaspoon soda, flour
enough to make a thick batter.
Drop by teaspoons on well-greased
pans. Bake in a moderate oven.
Tasty and healthful in the young-
ster's school lunch.

Ginger Drops
One cup light brown sugar, two-
thirds cup butter, one-half cup cold
water, one egg, two-thirds cup mol-
lasses, one large tablespoon ginger.

"2-Job" WOMEN
have to avoid DISHPAN hands

Secretary-Wife
Mrs. Emily Dean is secretary
to a well-known photographer.
She's a housewife, too—washes
dishes at home, yet thanks to
Lux, her hands never show it!



MODERN WOMEN who
do double duty—keep
house and have jobs—have
to look well groomed!

"I wouldn't dare have red dish-
pan hands at the office," says Mrs.
Dean. "Thanks to Lux, mine stay
smooth and white in spite of dish-
washing. It's the most inexpensive
beauty care I know!"

Lux protects your hands be-
cause it has no harmful alkali
to dry and roughen the skin.
Ordinary soaps containing
harmful alkali dry out natu-
ral oils, leave your hands irri-
tated, red, sometimes even
painfully raw. Foolish to risk
them when gentle Lux for
dishes costs only 1¢ a day!

Silhouette

One of the most important notes about new designs in eve-
ning gowns is the figure-molded silhouette in satin or taf-
feta with an outer covering of sheer net. These lovely new formal use
ruffles, shirring and filmy fullness to create an indistinct or shadowy
outline.

Names Used Socially and In Business

Title Used Announcing Over
Phone Except With Close
Friends.

By Emily Post

Dear Mrs. Post:
I HAVE read in a magazine di-
rections for announcing one-
self on the telephone. And the
part that seems ill-advised to me is

that a lady should
announce herself
as "Mrs. Blank"
or "Miss Blank"
always, socially
and in business,
and that only a
very young girl
says "Mary
Blank" socially.

Answer: I n
business, as you
ways says "This
is Miss Brown (or
Mrs. Brown)" or
if necessary to
distinguish her-
self from other
Browns, "Miss
Mary Brown" or
"Mrs. Brown ju-
nior."

On the other hand,
to all those whom she knows socially,
and whose voices she recognizes,
whether they call her by her first
name or not, she says "This is Mary
Brown—unless she is at least 50
and the person she speaks to much
younger. Of course, if the person
spoken to is someone ac knowl-
edging as to be likely to answer "Hello,
Mary"—and if this is something
she would not like—then she would
say, "This is Mrs. . . . or Miss
Brown." But this outside of best
usage because well-bred people do
not assume that they are to say
"Hello, Mary."

Dear Mrs. Post: In looking
through various club listings I find
that one club designates a married
member as "Mary B. Stewart,"
while another uses the form "Mrs.
Mary Brown Stewart" and another
"Mrs. John Stewart." I realize that
Mary B. Stewart is doubtless ad-
dressed frequently as "Miss"; I also
realize space cannot be given to
printing the name twice, as "Mary
B. Stewart (Mrs. John Stewart)." In
professional life which is correct?
Or does the decision rest
with the individual? Do you al-
ways prefer Mrs. John?

Answer: In all clubs and orga-
nizations, which are purely social
(and also fashionable), a married
woman is always listed as Mrs. John
Stewart. But in purely professional
organizations and clubs, choice of
name should rest with the individual.
Possibly, the best solution is
Mary Smith (Mrs.).

Dear Mrs. Post: How is a married
woman supposed to write her name
on a bridge tally? It is necessary
for each individual to write her own
name when tallies are drawn and
people seated according to the table
and partner designated on each?
Would your answer be different if
the bridge were a public one, or in
the house of a friend?

Answer: On the tally she draws
at a public party, she writes Mrs.
John Brown. At a private party, no
matter whether the hostess calls
her Mary or not, she would write
Mary Brown. If someone writes it
for her, it should be Mrs. John
Brown.

(Copyright, 1935.)

Blue and Gold in Evening Costume

PARIS—Sapphire blue and gold
make a striking color combination
for evening costume which Mrs.
Woolley Hart wears this winter.

With a gown of sapphire blue vel-
vet trimmed with rich embroideries
over blue and gold lame, she wears
a halo headdress of gold lame.

Used Washing Machine Parts
WRINGER ROLLS 49¢
WASH MACHINE CO. PARTS
Laclede 6268 4119 Gravois

One cup light brown sugar, two-
thirds cup butter, one-half cup cold
water, one egg, two-thirds cup mol-
lasses, one large tablespoon ginger.

"2-Job" WOMEN
have to avoid DISHPAN hands

Secretary-Wife
Mrs. Emily Dean is secretary
to a well-known photographer.
She's a housewife, too—washes
dishes at home, yet thanks to
Lux, her hands never show it!



MODERN WOMEN who
do double duty—keep
house and have jobs—have
to look well groomed!

"I wouldn't dare have red dish-
pan hands at the office," says Mrs.
Dean. "Thanks to Lux, mine stay
smooth and white in spite of dish-
washing. It's the most inexpensive
beauty care I know!"

Lux protects your hands be-
cause it has no harmful alkali
to dry and roughen the skin.
Ordinary soaps containing
harmful alkali dry out natu-
ral oils, leave your hands irri-
tated, red, sometimes even
painfully raw. Foolish to risk
them when gentle Lux for
dishes costs only 1¢ a day!

-for DISHES

ing are evident in latest showings
use and southern resort. Actually
style details that will be favored
s, patterns and colors.

ES WILLIAMS

Willy Nilly Reads
Santa's Letter
To the Animals

Mary Graham Bonner

THE Puddle Muddlers all listened
while Willy Nilly, the little
gnome-like man, read the letter
that had come from Santa Claus.
"Dear Willy Nilly, Christopher
lumbus Crow, Sweet Face, the
nb; Top Notch, the rooster; Rip,
dog; Mr. and Mrs. Quacko Duck
and all the other ducks," it began.
"I am writing this from my home
up North to thank you for let-
ting me have Puddle Muddlers as a
popping-off place for a workshop
in-between spots.
"Ever since Christmas my dog
and I have been in the workshop
a long, long rest. Soon I'll
begin, slowly, at first, to get things
ready for next Christmas.
"We had a most exciting Christ-
mas eve and reached every place
in time. The place up here looks
pretty deserted without any toys in
it but soon there'll be some and
more and then more until an-
other Christmas will be around
in. To some people it may seem
long time from one Christmas to
the other, but to Santa Claus it hard-
ly seems any time at all because he
has so many children as his friends.
I am looking forward to seeing
another year and in the mean-
while I hope you all have lots of
lots of health, and lots of
everything that you want.
My reindeer send their love and
does my dog, Great Boy.
With love to every one of you,
"Your loving old friend,"
Santa Claus."

Wasn't that a nice letter?" they
said, and Willy Nilly took it and
it inside the big old clock where
ables were kept.

An Old-Fashioned Cure.

When you feel a cold brewing
it is resorting to the good old
method of hot bath, plen-
ty of covers and a hot lemonade,
now a handful of epsoms salts
a handful of mustard into the
tub with the hot water. It will
leave fatigue and help break up
cold.

marshmallow in center of each
half. Return to oven long
oughly. Cool. This recipe makes
portions.

ED:
THIS YEAR
GURE I WANT
it through
ven, process
ulation at
E CREEK
STITUTE
CE. 5639

ag is
of 1936
s—two dollars
ely finished

NOTHING EXTRA FOR SHIRTS
stiff-shoulder shirts—extra
d—collars—extra and less extra!

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County Residents
Phone Webster 2805

The Protected Tree Daily Short Fiction

Let's EXPLORE Your MIND

By ALBERT EDWARD WIGGAM, D. Sc.
See Whether His Opinions Agree With Your Own

AUTHOR'S NOTE: These answers are given from the scientific point of view. Science puts the rights of organized society above the rights of individuals.

—A recent research by E. L. Thorndike on the "Interests of Adults," reveals that as people grow into the forties, fifties and beyond, they like at least three things better than young people—reading the newspapers, reading non-fiction and talking to old friends.

—Of course there is. The best statement of this science yet written is a little book by Dr. Richard C. Borden, University of New York, entitled "Public Speaking as the Listener Likes It." I wish I had this book when I began my career in public speaking. Every one who has to make either a conference talk or address an audience should study these rules. Dr. Borden is the man who also worked out the science of winning arguments—a little booklet that will send readers for cost—10 cents and self-addressed envelope. Ask for "How to Win Your Arguments." One great corporation is sending out several thousands for their salesmen.

—True as gospel, I'm glad one man has at least seen through us men and discovered how honest, open-hearted, unselfish, up-to-date, pure-minded and persistent we are.

1 DO OLDER PEOPLE—FIFTY AND OVER—TEND TO READ FICTION AND NEWSPAPERS MORE THAN YOUNG PEOPLE DO?
YES OR NO

2 IS THERE A DEFINITE SCIENCE OF MOVING AN AUDIENCE BY PUBLIC SPEECH?
YES OR NO

3 NINA WILCOX PUTNAM SAYS: "MEN ARE AS TRANSPARENT AS CELLOPHANE AND AS HARD TO REVEAL AS YOU GET WRAPPED UP IN THEM. IS THIS TRUE?"
YES OR NO

men are. We just couldn't deceive the dear things if we wanted to and, best of all, we don't want to. Avant the thought! Such a thing has never entered our truthful, clean, virtuous, honorable, innocent heads. Just think of a man trying to deceive a woman—it just isn't in masculine nature.

RADIO PROGRAMS for TODAY

- St. Louis stations broadcast on the following channels: KSD, 550 kc.; KWK, 1200; KMOX, 1090; WIL, 1200; WEF, 1200; KFD, 550.
- 12:00 Noon KSD—MERCANTILE EXCHANGE.** KMOX—Maid Kitchen. KWK—National Farm and Home program. WEF—Lunchtime variety program. WIL—Lunchtime variety program.
- 12:15 KFD—Service.** KWK—Thomas Coates; organ and vocal. KMOX—Matinee Memories. KWK—Lumberjacks. WIL—Dixie maudlin. WEF—St. Louis Cracker.
- 12:30 KSD—LIVESTOCK REPORT.** KWK—Dot and Will. WIL—Organ Club. KMOX—Radio Gospel Club.
- 1:00 KSD—PRESS NEWS; Arthur Bonad.** KWK—George Heesberger's orchestra. KMOX—Eugene LeFigue, pianist. WIL—Headlines of the Air. WEF—Song Matinee. WEF Chain.
- 1:15 KSD—MERCANTILE EXCHANGE.** KWK—Opportunity program. WEF—Movie News. KMOX—Happy Hunter.
- 1:30 KSD—RADIO AND SCREEN PERSONALITIES.** program, Rita Ross. KWK—Public Service. KMOX—The American School of the Air. KWK—News.
- 1:45 KSD—WILSON MELODY.** Erika Sarany, singer, and H. Leopold Spilhaus's orchestra. KWK—Musical Melodies. WEF—Organ music.
- 2:00 KSD—PRESS NEWS; Pat Kennedy.** KWK—Ma Perana, sketch. KWK—Al Dietzel's orchestra. WIL—Police releases.
- 2:15 KSD—WILSON MELODY.** KWK—Neighborhood program. WEF—Song Matinee. KMOX—Back Stage. WIL—KWK—The Wise Man.
- 2:30 KSD—TIC AND SAGE.** sketch. KWK—Solos and orchestra. WIL—Matinee Memories. WEF—Tango American. KMOX—How to Be Charming.
- 2:45 KSD—THE O'NEILL'S.** sketch. WIL—Musings. WEF—Hawalian. KMOX—Exchange Club. KWK—Dr. Easy.
- 3:00 KFD—Radio Calendar.** organ. KMOX—Music. KWK—Betty and Bob. WIL—Today's Winners. WEF—Moments With the Masters.
- 3:15 KWK—Linda Ray and Her Boys.** WLW (700)—Life of Mary Somers. KWK—Linda Ray and Her Boys. WEF—Opera music.
- 3:30 KWK—Linda Ray and Her Boys.** WLW (700)—Life of Mary Somers. KWK—Linda Ray and Her Boys. WEF—Opera music.
- 3:45 KSD—GRANDPA BURTON.** sketch. KMOX—The Air. KWK—The Air.
- 4:00 KSD—AL PEARCE AND HIS GANG.** KMOX—Solos. KWK—Talk. WEF—Talk.
- 4:15 WEF—Musical.** KMOX—Window Shoppers. KWK—Solos.
- 4:30 KSD—GRAN AND SMITH.** piano duo. KWK—Larry Larson, organist. WIL—Master's Music Room. WEF—Dance music. KMOX—Courier.
- 4:45 KSD—"CLARA, LU AND EM."** sketch. KWK—Al Dietzel's orchestra. WIL—Headlines of the Air. WEF—Song Matinee. WEF Chain.
- 5:00 KSD—MERCANTILE EXCHANGE.** KWK—Opportunity program. WEF—Movie News. KMOX—Happy Hunter.
- 5:15 KSD—WILSON MELODY.** Erika Sarany, singer, and H. Leopold Spilhaus's orchestra. KWK—Musical Melodies. WEF—Organ music.
- 5:30 KSD—PRESS NEWS; Pat Kennedy.** KWK—Ma Perana, sketch. KWK—Al Dietzel's orchestra. WIL—Police releases.
- 5:45 KSD—WILSON MELODY.** KWK—Neighborhood program. WEF—Song Matinee. KMOX—Back Stage. WIL—KWK—The Wise Man.
- 6:00 KSD—TIC AND SAGE.** sketch. KWK—Solos and orchestra. WIL—Matinee Memories. WEF—Tango American. KMOX—How to Be Charming.
- 6:15 KSD—THE O'NEILL'S.** sketch. WIL—Musings. WEF—Hawalian. KMOX—Exchange Club. KWK—Dr. Easy.
- 6:30 KFD—Radio Calendar.** organ. KMOX—Music. KWK—Betty and Bob. WIL—Today's Winners. WEF—Moments With the Masters.
- 6:45 KWK—Linda Ray and Her Boys.** WLW (700)—Life of Mary Somers. KWK—Linda Ray and Her Boys. WEF—Opera music.
- 7:00 KWK—Linda Ray and Her Boys.** WLW (700)—Life of Mary Somers. KWK—Linda Ray and Her Boys. WEF—Opera music.
- 7:15 KSD—GRANDPA BURTON.** sketch. KMOX—The Air. KWK—The Air.
- 7:30 KSD—AL PEARCE AND HIS GANG.** KMOX—Solos. KWK—Talk. WEF—Talk.
- 7:45 WEF—Musical.** KMOX—Window Shoppers. KWK—Solos.
- 8:00 KSD—GRAN AND SMITH.** piano duo. KWK—Larry Larson, organist. WIL—Master's Music Room. WEF—Dance music. KMOX—Courier.
- 8:15 KSD—"CLARA, LU AND EM."** sketch. KWK—Al Dietzel's orchestra. WIL—Headlines of the Air. WEF—Song Matinee. WEF Chain.
- 8:30 KSD—MERCANTILE EXCHANGE.** KWK—Opportunity program. WEF—Movie News. KMOX—Happy Hunter.
- 8:45 KSD—WILSON MELODY.** Erika Sarany, singer, and H. Leopold Spilhaus's orchestra. KWK—Musical Melodies. WEF—Organ music.
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Toonerville Folks—By Fontaine Fox

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Skippy—By Percy L. Crosby

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Jane Arden—By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross

(Copyright, 1936.)



Drinking Is an Amateur Sport

By ARTHUR "BUGS" BAER.

INTERNAL revenue receipts on booze are sliding like a cat on a slate roof. We are only drinking up to 64 per cent of our bootleg capacity.

Figures of 1935 and 1925 show the

citizen will not drink for taxation as he would for fun. It is scarcely a week since that big New Year's celebration which broke all records for width, depth and velocity of current. But on that night the public pinned its ears back. The people drank for themselves. And not for the Government.

Is it possible that drinking is an amusement and not an industry?

The old white ribbon argument was that drinking corrupted nations because it corroded the individual. But all governments are fashioned upon the keystone of taxation. And alcohol is the easiest thing to tax because it is the easiest thing to locate. We must balance the budget when we cannot balance ourselves.

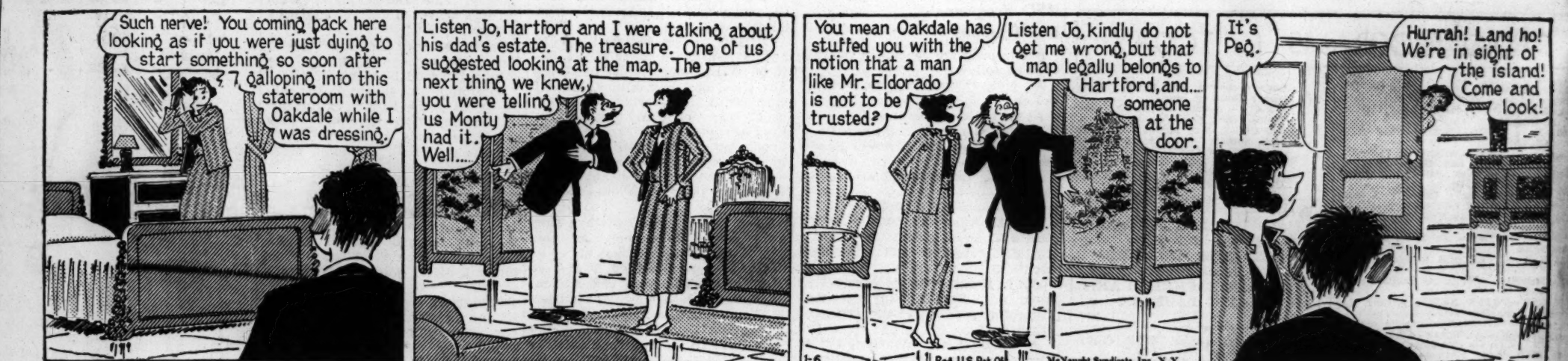
ALWAYS CARRY WRIGLEY'S—IT'S INEXPENSIVE—SATISFYING



WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM AID DIGESTION

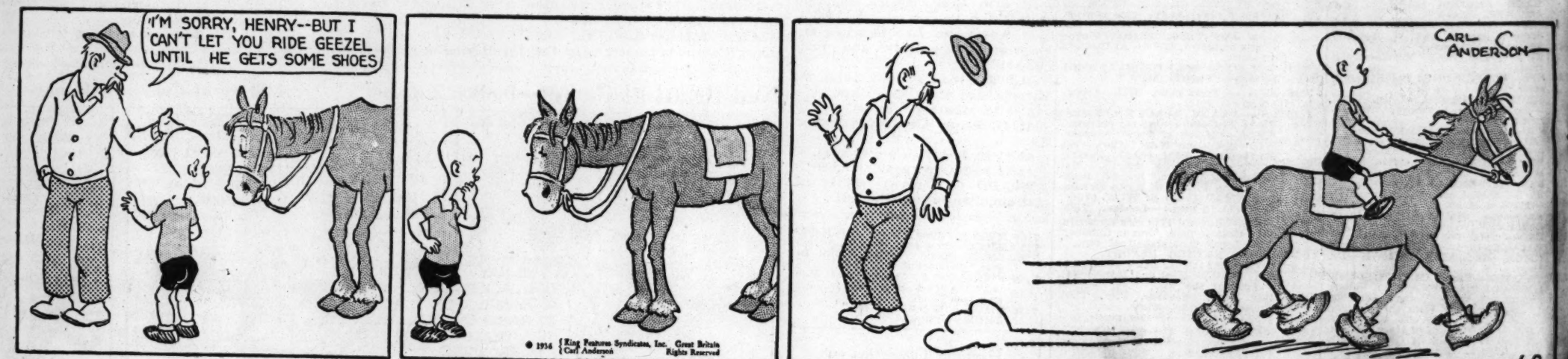
The Bungle Family—By Harry J. Tuthill

(Copyright, 1936.)



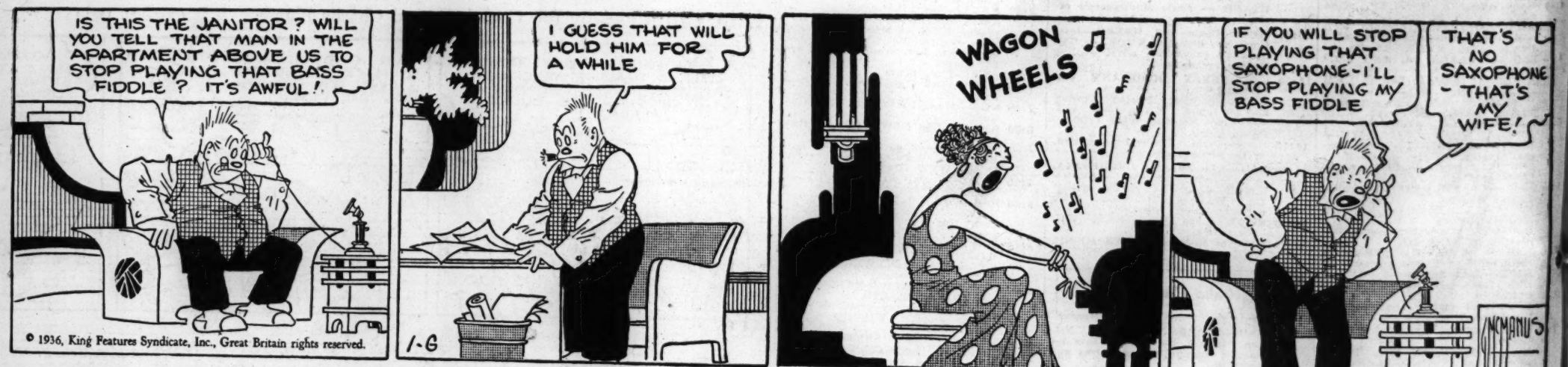
Henry—By Carl Anderson

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Bringing Up Father—By George McManus

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Li'l Abner—By Al Capp

Abner Thinks They're Fine

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ALL AAA PAYMENTS, ACTIVITIES STOPPED

Supreme Court Decision Halts Cash to Growers, Salaries of More Than 6500 and Collection of Processing Taxes.

WALLACE CALLS FARM CONFERENCE

Leaders Invited to Meeting Jan. 10-11 to Discuss Plans for Agriculture in Light of Yesterday's Sweeping Ruling.

By MARQUIS W. CHILDS, A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—First official comment on the Supreme Court decision that yesterday wiped out the elaborate structure of the Agricultural Adjustment Act came today from Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, who has had charge of administering the AAA.

Announcing that the whole machinery of AAA—the collection of processing taxes, signing of contracts and payment of benefits to farmers—had been stopped, Wallace said the administration was "studying every possible avenue of approach to a sound, satisfactory farm program."

Wallace discussed the Court's decision in a radio talk on the regularly scheduled Farm Home hour over the NBC system. It was decided after a prolonged conference this morning between Wallace and Chester Davis, AAA administrator and others that the talk should be given over to a discussion of the decision. The broadcasting station had been notified that the Secretary might cancel his regular talk.

"Both of these opinions are epochal," said Wallace, after summarizing the majority decision of the Court and the dissent written by Justice Brandeis and Cardozo.

Nothing From White House.

At the White House no statement was forthcoming on the decision and it was indicated that the President would not discuss it at his regular press conference this afternoon or at the Jackson day dinner when he is to make a radio address.

"For the benefit of those who are still owed money by the Government," Wallace said, "on contracts entered into before the Supreme Court decision, the majority leaders of Congress have given assurance that they will do everything in their power to speed the enactment of special appropriations to enable the Government to make good on these contracts."

While we are studying every possible avenue of approach to a sound, satisfactory farm program," Administrator Davis said at the conclusion of a conference with President Roosevelt last night that it would be necessary to ask Congress for approximately \$250,000,000 if farmers were to be paid benefits due them for contracts already signed.

Chairman Marvin Jones of the House Committee on Agriculture said that he would work for such an appropriation.

Wallace expressed hope that the immediate effect of the decision on farm prices would not be "serious" but he added that it was impossible even to speculate on the long-time effect.

White House Strategy.

From indications at the White House it was apparent that administration strategy is to keep quiet until some sort of counter move can be formulated. The President is placed in a particularly embarrassing dilemma in view of the necessity of making a Jackson day address tomorrow night, recounting the triumphs and glories of the party in power. In this respect the decision could scarcely have come at a time more inopportune for the administration.

AAA employees continued at work although the Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said yesterday that no more funds would be forthcoming for administrative costs. Work in AAA offices was virtually at a standstill, repeating the aftermath of the NRA decision when there spread through the innumerable offices occupied by the complex recovery administration the kind of calm that follows a tropical hurricane.

Wallace is scheduled to have his regular weekly press conference tomorrow afternoon and it is possible

Robbers Yet

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Robbers held by jewelers in New York City today, passed on the show. The show was held by jewelers in New York City today, passed on the show. The show was held by jewelers in New York City today, passed on the show.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.